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J. L. Linn County Nurseries

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HARDY PLANT MATERIAL

SPRING
1952

The Linn County Nurseries
Center Point, Iowa





THIS PRICE LIST gives brief descriptions and cultural notes of the main stock available. Many items or sizes not listed are available in very limited quantities. The available supply of evergreens in certain sizes and some of the better shrubs listed is very limited and cannot be increased so we do not obligate ourselves to supply such scarce items after our stock of them has been exhausted. Order your stock sent as soon as weather conditions will permit.

LOCATION. The nursery is on paved Highway No. 150 which connects with the Lincoln Highway seventeen miles south at Cedar Rapids, and with No. 20, twenty-five miles north, at Independence. The office and storage house are just south of C.R.I. & P. station grounds and across the tracks from the Highway.

VISITORS are welcome to motor through the nursery when it is dry, on well maintained drives.

BUSINESS HOURS. 7 to 12 A.M. and 1 to 6 P.M. week days. Please do not expect digging done after regular hours or on Sundays.

We are members of the Iowa Nurserymen's Association and the American Association of Nurserymen.

TERMS

PRICES for ordinary sizes are for the stock packed and delivered to the station here or loaded on the buyers conveyance. Large sizes cannot be crated for shipment because of the lack of material and help and are for delivery at the nursery only. Packages of small plants are best sent by Parcel Post within the second or third zones. Larger, longer packages go best by express, and take the second class rate.

CONDITIONS. All orders are accepted on condition that they shall be void should any injury befall the stock from hail, frost, fire, or other causes beyond our control. Delivery dates are subject to delay by bad weather, labor shortages, accidents, embargoes, or other causes beyond our control.

As soon as we find an item ordered is sold out, we will refund the money sent for it.

TERMS OF PAYMENT are cash on or before the delivery of the stock, unless previously otherwise agreed upon. Remittances may be by check or any convenient form, payable to The Linn County Nurseries.

CLAIMS for errors or shortage will be considered if made immediately upon receipt of the stock.

GUARANTEE OF GENUINENESS. While we exercise the utmost diligence to have all of our varieties true to name, and hold ourselves in readiness on proper proof to replace all stock that proves untrue to name, we do not give any warranty, expressed or implied, and in case of any error on our part, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be held responsible for an amount greater than was originally paid for said stock.

We will replace at half the price paid for most stock that fails to grow the first season on sufficient proof that it was properly planted and cared for. We will not be responsible for loss through winter injury.

EVERGREENS FOR LANDSCAPING

Most evergreens for landscaping should be planted with a ball of earth on the roots, to reduce the shock of transplanting and should be kept well watered until established. All evergreens, whether established or not, should be well soaked whenever their location gets dry and in the fall before the ground freezes.

These have been sheared to make compact symmetrical trees and have been transplanted and root pruned so as to ball well. If possible, balled and burlaped stock should be picked up at the nursery to save the high transportation cost.

	Size	Each
ARBORVITAE, American. 15-30 ft. A native of the north, preferring cool, moist soil and enduring partial shade.	2-3 ft.	\$ 4.50
	3-4 ft.	6.50
— Globe. A small globe shaped plant, fine for entrance planting and similar purposes. Has a bright green color throughout the year.	15-18 in.	5.00
— Pyramidal. 15-20 ft. Grows in a columnar form without shearing. Brighter and darker green than common arborvitae. Much used for entrance, foundation and formal plantings. Best trained to one stem, no other training needed. Like other arborvitae, sometimes sunburned if too severely exposed to the hot sun of late winter. Prefers cool moist soil.	18-24 in.	4.00
	2-2½ ft.	5.00
	2½-3 ft.	6.00
	3-3½ ft.	7.00
	3½-4 ft.	8.00
	4-5 ft.	10.00
	5-6 ft.	12.00
FIR—Alpine Fir, Abies lasiocarpa. A very slow growing compact variety from the Rocky Mountains, having dark green foliage.	18-24 in.	8.50
	2-2½ ft.	10.00
	2½-3 ft.	12.00
	3-3½ ft.	14.00
— Concolor. 70-80 ft. The Silver Fir of Colorado. The handsomest tall evergreen which grows here, and the most free from pests. The foliage is long, flat, curved, and not prickly like other evergreen foliage. The color ranges from silvery blue to clear green. Old trees have a regular conical outline and retain their branches to the ground. Concolors endure heat and drought splendidly but do not like being crowded nor a very smoky or sooty atmosphere.	2-2½ ft.	7.00
	2½-3 ft.	8.50
	3-3½ ft.	10.50
	3½-4 ft.	12.50
	4-5 ft.	16.00
	5-6 ft.	20.00
— Douglas. Pseudotsuga douglasii. 70-80 ft. Soft flexible beautiful green foliage. Vigorous and graceful, retaining its beauty in old age.	2-2½ ft.	5.50
	2½-3 ft.	7.00
	3-4 ft.	9.50
— Snowy Mountain Douglas. A slow growing compact strain of Douglas Fir from the Snowy Mountains.	2½-3 ft.	7.00
	3-4 ft.	9.50
	4-5 ft.	12.00
HEMLOCK—Canadian, Tuga canadensis. 30-40 ft. A graceful tree with short flat needles bright above, silver beneath. Prefers cool acid soil. Does not tolerate dry sunny locations. Easily pruned to keep the size desired.	18-24 in.	5.00
	2-2½ ft.	6.50
— Carolina. Similar to Canadian but needles surround the twigs.	18-24 in.	5.00
	2-2½ ft.	6.50

—Sargent's Weeping. A flat topped form with spreading branchlets. Very rare and very fine.	2-3 ft.	12.00
	3-4 ft.	18.00

Size Each

JUNIPER—Juniperus. These are the best class of evergreens for foundation planting on the sunny sides. They can be cut back or sheared anytime during the growing season. We are low on the larger sizes of upright types this year but have a good well balanced stock coming on.

—Andora. Creeping Juniper. As the name suggests, this evergreen lies flat on the ground. Seldom gets over 18 in. high. Fine textured green foliage in spring and summer, changing to reddish in fall and winter.	15-18 in.	5.50
	18-24 in.	6.50
	2-2½ ft.	8.00

—Pfitzer, J. Chinensis pfitzeriana. 5-6 ft. A dwarf variety of the Chinese Juniper. The foliage is bluish-green and the branches grow out horizontally from the stem, which gives the tree an individuality of its own. Sizes apply to width rather than height. This is one of the best Junipers for foundation planting.	15-18 in.	5.50
	18-24 in.	7.00
	2-2½ ft.	9.00
	2½-3 ft.	12.00
	3-3½ ft.	14.50

—Golden Pfitzer. A sport of the above with golden tips on its branches.	15-18 in.	5.50
	18-24 in.	7.00

—Hetz. Similar to Pfitzer Juniper in shape but with bluish-gray foliage.	15-18 in.	5.50
	18-24 in.	7.00
	2-2½ ft.	9.00

—Maneyii. A new spreading Chinese Juniper originated by Prof. Maney of Iowa State College. Has thick bluish green foliage and a splendid spreading habit.	12-15 in.	5.00
	15-18 in.	7.00
	18-24 in.	7.50
	2-2½ ft.	10.00

—Ames. Another of Prof. Maney's beautiful Chinese Junipers, this one being a broad pyramid. An excellent compact plant with beautiful green color.	15-18 in.	5.50
	18-24 in.	7.00

—Savin. A spreading juniper with semi-erect branches and clear green foliage. Does best in limestone soil.	18-24 in.	6.50
	2-2½ ft.	8.00

—Von Ehron. A spreading Juniper having beautiful fine textured dark green foliage.	15-18 in.	5.50
	18-24 in.	7.00

—Hillbush Juniper. A very slow growing and compact plant which can easily be trained into perfect globes or other shapes. Remarkably rich deep green at all times and perfectly hardy.	18-24 in.	7.00
	2-2½ ft.	9.00

—Red Cedar J. Virginiana. 25-30 ft. Sheared specimens of our native Red Cedar. Splendid blue or green in summer, purplish-red in winter. Subject to Cedar Apple Rust.	18-24 in.	3.00
	2-3 ft.	5.00

Pyramidal and columnar junipers for accents, specimens and screens.

—Cannart. 15-20 ft. A grafted form, clear green throughout the year. Needs shearing to make a close, regular pyramid. Unexcelled year-round color.	18-24 in.	4.50
	2-2½ ft.	6.00
	2½-3 ft.	7.00

—Deforest Green. The name very well describes its color. A good tree.	3-3½ ft.	8.75
	3½-4 ft.	10.00

—Dundee. 15-25 ft. A grafted, narrow pyramidal form with compact regular growth without shearing.	4-4½ ft.	11.50
	4½-5 ft.	13.00

	Size	Each
— Hillspire. A shapely growing pyramidal variety with attractive bright green whipcord foliage.		
— Keteleer Juniper. 15 ft. A grafted pyramidal form. Light green foliage.		
— Manhattan Blue. A new Juniper having gray-green foliage.		
— Pyramidalis. A very slender Juniper with bright green foliage.		
PINE, Hickory Pine, <i>pinus aristata</i>. A handsome low one, dark green leaves sprinkled with white grains of resin.	18-24 in.	10.00
— Mugho. Dwarf Mountain Pine. 3-5 ft. This makes a compact dome-shaped bush broader than high. Sizes apply to width rather than height. Endures some shade and heat and drought. Thrives in any well drained soil.	15-18 in.	5.50
	18-24 in.	7.00
	2-2½ ft.	9.00
	3-4 ft.	15.00
— Ponderosa. Bull Pine. 50-80 ft. Very long leaves and stiff rugged branches. Endures the driest, most exposed situation; best of all the list. Requires sun and tolerates no crowding.	2-3 ft.	5.00
	3-4 ft.	7.50
— Scotch. <i>Pinus Sylvestris</i>. 50-75 ft. Bright green at all times, and endures city conditions exceptionally well. Shears well.	18-24 in.	3.50
	2-3 ft.	5.00
— White. <i>Pinus Strobus</i>. 60-100 ft. The softest foliage of the pines. Endures some shade. It is the longest lived and very beautiful. Must be in well drained soil.	18-24 in.	3.50
	8-10 ft.	25.00
SPRUCE—Black Hills. 50-70 ft. A native of the Black Hills. It does very well over a wide range. This is a very variable species, ranging from very compact dwarfs to more open, rapid-growing trees, and from clear green to silvery blue-green. Our trees are mostly a very compact and slow growing type. In dry seasons it should be closely watched and treated for Red Spider.	15-18 in.	3.00
	18-24 in.	3.50
	2-2½ ft.	4.50
	2½-3 ft.	6.00
	3-4 ft.	8.50
— Selected Blue Colorado Spruce. <i>Picea pungens</i>. 25-40 ft. More used as a specimen tree than any other evergreen. Rather slow-growing, regular and compact with very sharply pointed blue foliage. Subject to Red Spider injury if neglected.	4-5 ft.	3.50
	2½-3 ft.	8.00
	3-3½ ft.	10.00
	3½-4 ft.	12.00
	4-5 ft.	15.00
— Green Colorado Spruce Specimens. The same fine, compact form as above. Sometimes, but not always, they develop a blue color with age.	5-6 ft.	19.00
	2½-3 ft.	6.00
	3-4 ft.	8.00
— Wilson. A handsome slow growing spruce of dense habit.	4-5 ft.	10.00
	18-24 in.	6.00
	2-2½ ft.	7.50

YEW (TAXUS) are particularly valuable for planting in shady places and in cities where the smoky atmosphere is injurious to most evergreens. Their bright red fruits among the dark green leaves make them the most interesting of all evergreens in late summer. They stand much trimming, are long lived, and free from pests. Plant in the richest soil, well mixed with peat and humus. Need some shearing. They are of two general types: spreading, flat topped, and pyramidal.

Size	Spreading type	Pyramidal type
10-12 in.	\$5.00	\$ 5.00
12-15 in.	6.00	6.00
15-18 in.	7.50	7.00
18-24 in.	9.50	8.50
2-2½ ft.	12.00	12.00
2½-3 ft.	.....	15.00
3-3½ ft.	.....	18.00

—**Japanese, Spreading cuspidata.** 4-6 ft. A spreading irregular, bush form. Can be kept low by a little shearing. 12-15 in. 15-18 in. 18-24 in.

—**Japanese, Upright capitata.** 8-12 ft. Broadly pyramidal. May be sheared into any form. Stands the most sun. 12-15 in. 15-18 in. 18-24 in. 2-2½ ft. 2½-3 ft.

—**Cuspidata nana.** Dwarf, compact, flat top Japanese yew. 12-15 in.

—**Anderson.** Wide vase shaped. Fine for specimens and hedges. 12-15 in. 15-18 in.

—**Browns.** A compact slow growing type easily trained to desired shape. 12-15 in. 15-18 in.

—**Kelsey.** Dense, wide, pyramidal. Produces lots of red berries if a pollinator is near. 10-12 in. 12-15 in.

SHRUBS, TREES AND VINES ENDURING SHADE

Many people ask what plants to use in shady and other difficult places. Most plants like either full sun or morning sun and afternoon shade. Hemlock, Honeysuckles, Mt. Laurel, Rhododendrons, Rhodotypus, The Viburnums and Yews will withstand more shade than most. Shady locations are usually deficient in moisture, humus and plant food. Humus can be supplied in the form of Leaf Mold, compost or peat. The following list will tolerate at least part shade. Do not expect shaded plants to bloom and fruit as freely. Those starred will endure drier soil.

Arborvitae	*Honey Locust	Red Bud
Aronias	Honeysuckle	Pieris floribunda
Azalea	Hydrangea A.G.	Rhododendron
Barberry	Hypericum	Rhodotypus
*Bittersweet	Leucothoe	Snowball
Blueberry	Maple Ginala	Snowberry
Boston Ivy	Mockorange	Spirea A.W.
Chionanthus	Mahonia	*Sumac Fragrant
*Coralberry	Mt. Laurel	Virburnums (most)
Dogwoods	Ninebark	Vinca Minor
Hemlock	*Privet	Winterberry
Euonymus fortunei	Pachysandra	Witch Hazel
varieties	Philadelphia cornarius	Yews

SHRUBS, TREES AND VINES FOR ADVERSE CITY CONDITIONS

The following endure the smoky atmosphere and soot of the cities better than most kinds. Under such conditions, most evergreens are eventually unsatisfactory. The Yews are the most tolerant, and the Arborvitae, Junipers and Scotch and Mugho Pines are somewhat so. Washing off the foliage frequently with a hose is quite helpful.

Ailanthus	Ivy	Rhodotypos
Althea	Juniper Pfitzer	Roses
Barberry	Leucothoe	Snowball
Bittersweet	Lilacs	Spirea A. W.
Caragana	Mahonia	Spirea Van Houtte
Chionanthus	Maple Ginala	Sumac
Crabs	Ninebark	Symphoricarpos
Dogwood	Olive Russian	Viburnum
Forsythia	Pachysandra	Vinca Minor
Elm	Philadelphus	Weigela
Euonymus	Physocarpus	Witch Hazel
Hawthorn, Washington	Pieris	Yew
Honeysuckle, Winter	Privet	Yucca
Hydrangea	Quince	Weigelia

SHRUBS, TREES AND VINES FOR STEEP BANKS, SANDY OR DRY SOIL

Soil should be well soaked when planting is done and kept from getting too dry until plants are established. Those starred for driest places.

*Barberry	Maple Ginala	Rose Setigera
Caragana	*Matrimony Vine	*Siberian Pea
*Coralberry	*Nanking Cherry	Smoke Tree
Honeysuckle, Morrows	*Olive, Russian	*Sumacs
Honeysuckle heckrotti	Privets	Tamarix
Hskle, Scarlet, Trumpet	Quince, Japanese	Vib. Lantana
Juniper	Phyocarpus	Yucca
Kolkwitzia		

TREES AND SHRUBS FOR WET AND MARSHY PLACES

Avoid all pines. Arborvitae and Spruce are more tolerant.

Amelanchier	Elms	Oak Pin
Arborvitae	Dogwood	Viburnum
Aronias	Hypericum	Willow, Niobe
Blueberries	Mt. Laurel	Winterberry
Cephalanthus	Ilex	

DWARF SHRUBS

Aronia Melanocarpa	Juniper, Von Ehron	Snowberry
Azalia	Kerria	Spirea Arguta
Barberry	Leucothoe	Spirea A.W.
Cotoneaster, Wilsoni	Mahonia	Spirea Thunbergi
Hydrangea, A.G.	Mt. Laurel	Viburnum Carlesi
Hypericum	Ninebark, Dwarf	Viburnum Opulus Nana
Juniper, Andora	Pieris	Yew Anderson
Juniper, Hetzi	Pine, Mugho	Yew Cuspidata
Juniper, Maney	Privet Lodense	Yew Cuspidata Nana
Juniper Pfitzer	Quince	Yew Browns

LANDSCAPING SERVICE

A neat well planted house, lot or farmstead is worth many times its cost in the satisfaction, comfort, and pleasure received. It also greatly increases the sales value of property.

By properly planning, cooling shade can often be provided during the heat of the day and warm sunshine when warmth is needed. Vines, shrubs or evergreens can often be used to make a warm sheltered nook in late fall or winter. There are many opportunities to use plants and combinations of plants and well planned buildings and other structures to provide more beauty, comfort and satisfaction in your home.

We try to grow the best and most satisfactory material for this section of the country. Many desirable plants are still scarce, but we are making every effort to improve the list.

We are always glad to help you with your planting problems. Plants vary greatly in their requirements as to soil, amount of sun or shade, moisture and winter protection. Some are quite tolerant to the smoke and gas in the city atmosphere while others are not. Most plantings are made to stay a number of years so a careful selection of plant material should be made. Trees and shrubs should harmonize with the house, the location and with each other to give a pleasing effect.

You may write us or call at the Nursery for help, preferably before April (when we are quite rushed), or during the summer.

For those desiring a complete landscape plan drawn of their lot, we will make a charge of \$15.00 which will be credited to an order of \$75.00 or more. (Larger plans would of course cost more). For this service we must know the size and shape of the area to be planted and the direction it faces, the location and spread of existing trees and other plants to be left, floor plan of house or other buildings included, and slope and type of soil as near as you can guess. It is also desirable to have a few snapshots of the house and anything else that would be of help. Also any suggestions in the form of your ideas or favorite plants you would like worked into the plan and if a vegetable garden is to be included.

IMPORTANT PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Planting is easy if a few important rules are followed.

First, Plant Early. The best time to plant almost all spring planted nursery stock is just as soon as the ground gets in condition. Evergreens, lilacs and many trees and shrubs can be planted in the fall just as satisfactorily. Fall planted evergreens and perennials are best planted as early as possible after the summer hot weather and trees and shrubs that shed their leaves in the fall are best planted about the time the leaves drop.

Second, Plant Well. The hole should be wide and deep enough for the roots to be spread out naturally. Use only a good grade of friable top soil around the roots. Soak well before the hole is completely filled. About a third of the wood should be pruned from most trees and shrubs. Evergreens need very little pruning when planted.

Third, Keep Well Watered. Spring planted stock should be thoroughly soaked as deep as planted occasionally during dry periods. Fall planted stock should be kept thoroughly soaked until the ground freezes. A loose mulch is also beneficial the first winter if applied after the ground freezes.

SHADE AND FLOWERING TREES

This list includes the taller growing plants generally considered as trees, although some can be used as tall shrubs. Oaks, Birch, Magnolia, Thorns and Willow are best planted in early spring. Most of the rest are successfully planted either spring or fall if given good care.

We have many items that are not listed which are not plentiful enough to list or in sizes that must be priced individually.

	Size	Each
ASH—Green. 50-60 ft. A very satisfactory symmetrical fast growing tree for both street planting and as a shade tree. Not easily broken by storms or likely to be injured by pests. Thrives almost anywhere.	10-12 ft.	6.50
	6-8 ft.	2.50
	8-10 ft.	4.00
	2 in. cal.	9.00
BEECH—American. <i>Fagus Grandiflora</i> . 40-60. A silvery smooth-barked tree bearing edible nuts. Native to all the eastern part of the U. S. Sold balled and burlaped.	4-5 ft.	9.00
	5-6 ft.	12.00
BIRCH—Cutleaved Weeping. 30-40 ft.....	5-6 ft.	4.50
A very attractive ornamental tree with white bark and fine drooping branches. Most birches are subject to borers.	8-10 ft.	10.00
BIRCH—White. A graceful small tree with white bark.	6-8 ft.	4.00
BUCKEYE—Asculus glabra. 30-50 ft. Forms an irregular broad rounded crown with panicles of greenish-yellow flowers.	6-8 ft.	6.00
	8-10 ft.	8.00
CARAGANA—arborescens, See under shrubs		
CHINESE CHESTNUTS. See under nuts.		
CRABS, ORNAMENTAL. Small trees flowering in May and very desirable for landscape purposes. They easily take the place of Japanese cherries, which are not dependable here. The blossoms last longer than the flowering plum or cherry and afford a good range of colors. Many have colorful fruit ranging in size from a pea up, some lasting most of the winter if the birds don't get them. Several also make excellent jelly or preserves. The number following the name is the average height at maturity. The approximate size and color of the flowers and fruit are also given.		
— Adstringens. (<i>baccata</i> x <i>niedzwetzkyana</i>) 15 ft.	3-4 ft.	1.50
1¾ in. single, bright pink flowers, fruit ¾ in. bright red, colorful six weeks, leaves somewhat purplish.	4-5 ft.	2.00
This is an unnamed variety similar to Hopa.	5-6 ft.	2.50
— Almey. A new crab with large deep pink flowers coming into bloom first or second year after planting. Scarlet fruit held through winter.	3-4 ft.	2.25
— Baccata Columnaris. <i>Columnar Siberian Crab.</i> 20 ft.	2-3 ft.	1.50
1½ in. single white flowers and ½ in. red to orange fruit late Aug. through Oct.		
— Carmine. <i>Atrosanguinea.</i> (<i>halliana</i> x <i>sieboldi</i>) 10-15 ft.	3-4 ft.	1.50
1 in. single flowers, carmine bud fading to pink. ¾ in. red fruit colorful, 8 or 9 weeks. A low spreading tree with dark, glossy, narrow leaves.	4-5 ft.	2.00

	Size	Each
— Charlotte. coronaria charlottae. 15 ft.	3-4 ft.	2.00
2 in. double pink flowers having about 18 petals. This is a double flowering form of the Wild Sweet Crab. A low, broad tree.		
— Cowichan. A niedzwetzkyana cross 15-18 ft.	3-4 ft.	1.50
1¾ in. single light purplish-red flowers, 1½ in. purplish red fruit and purplish foliage.	4-5 ft.	2.00
— Dolga. 18 ft.	3-4 ft.	1.00
1¾ in. single white flowers, 1 to 1¼ in. brilliant red fruit in August. A thrifty somewhat upright growing tree with very bright edible fruit.	4-5 ft.	1.50
	5-6 ft.	2.00
— Dorothea. 2 in. pale pink double flowers, ⅝ in. bright yellow fruits. A fine shrub or small tree.	4-5 ft.	3.75
	5-6 ft.	4.50
— Flame. 20 ft.	3-4 ft.	1.50
1½ in. single white flowers, pinkish in bud. ¾ in. bright red fruit, late August into November. An upright tree when young.	4-5 ft.	2.00
	5-6 ft.	2.50
— Gloriosa. (scheideckeri x niedzwetzkyana) 12-15 ft.	2-3 ft.	1.00
1¼ in. purplish red single flowers and 1 in. bright red fruit. A pyramid type tree with bronze foliage.	3-4 ft.	1.50
	4-5 ft.	2.00
— Icensis. Iowa Wild Crab. 12-20 ft.	2-3 ft.	1.25
1½ in. single pink flower. A small tree with spreading horizontal branches. This is one of our own selections.	3-4 ft.	2.00
	4-5 ft.	2.50
— Ioensis. Red leaved. (Probably ioensis x purple crab). 18 ft. Single pink flowers. Leaves are bronze throughout the season.	3-4 ft.	1.50
	4-5 ft.	2.00
	5-6 ft.	2.50
— Jay Darling. A niedzwetzkyana cross. 20 ft.	3-4 ft.	1.75
1¾ in. bright purplish red flowers, 1 in. purplish red fruit. Mr. den Boer of the Des Moines Waterworks, who has one of the country's best collection of crabs is very enthusiastic about this variety.	4-5 ft.	2.25
	5-6 ft.	3.00
— Katherine. 12-15 ft. Holliand x baccata.	3-4 ft.	2.00
2 in. pink and white double flowers having about twenty petals. 1½ in. red fruit.	4-5 ft.	2.50
— Klehm. (Probably coronaria nieuwlundiana), 18 ft.	4-5 ft.	3.00
2 in. pink, very double flowers. Foliage colors in the fall.		
— Lemoines. Purpurea lemoinei (niedzwetzkyana x atro-sanguinea) 12-15 ft.	3-4 ft.	1.50
Flowers 1½ in. carmine in bud turning deep pink. ½ in. red fruit lasting 8 to 10 weeks.	4-5 ft.	2.00
	5-6 ft.	2.50
— Micromalus. Midget Crab. 12-15 ft.	2-3 ft.	1.50
1¾ in. single pink flowers and ½ in. yellow green fruit. An excellent small, upright, flowering crab.	3-4 ft.	2.00
	4-5 ft.	2.50
— Nieuwlundiana. Very similar to Bechtel but more vigorous and disease resistant.	3-4 ft.	2.50
	2-3 ft.	2.00

	Size	Each
— Prince George. <i>Ioensis plena</i> hybrid. 12-18 ft.	3-4 ft.	2.50
2 in. very double pink flowers having 50 to 60 petals.		
Fruit green. Leaves narrow.		
— Redflesh. (<i>ioensis</i> x <i>niedzwetzkyana</i>). 18 ft.	2-3 ft.	1.00
1½ in. deep pink flowers and 1½ in. red fleshed red	3-4 ft.	1.50
fruit making excellent pink sauce.	4-5 ft.	2.00
— Redford. (Wolf River Apple x <i>niedzwitzkyana</i>). 25 ft.	4-5 ft.	2.50
1½ in. single flowers, red in bud turning pink. Large 3	5-6 ft.	2.00
in. deep red fruit having pink flesh making excellent		
pink sauce.		
— Red Silver. (<i>Baccata</i> x <i>niedzwitzkyana</i>). 10-15 ft.	3-4 ft.	1.50
1¼ in. deep reddish flowers, ¾ in. red fruit. Leaves	4-5 ft.	2.00
light grey on under side.		
— Robusta Persicifolia. Peach Leaf Crab. 15 ft.	3-4 ft.	2.00
1½ in. single white flowers, ¾ in. red fruit. Sept.	4-5 ft.	2.50
through Dec.		
— Sargent. 6 to 8 ft.	2-3 ft.	2.00
Single 1 in. pure white flowers, ¼ in. red fruit on long	3-4 ft.	2.50
stems lasting into January. More of a shrub than a	4-5 ft.	3.00
tree, attaining a width twice that of the height with the		
branches coming to the ground. A very beautiful and		
satisfactory plant. Blooms a few days later than most		
crabs.		
— Scugog. <i>Niedzwitzkyana</i> cross. 20 ft.	2-3 ft.	1.00
2 in. rosy-red single flowers, 1½ in. purplish red fruit	3-4 ft.	1.50
with red flesh. Edible. A fine dual purpose crab.	4-5 ft.	2.00
— Tanner. (<i>Baccata</i> selection). 10-15 ft.	2-3 ft.	1.50
1½ in. single white flowers and ½ in. fruit. Sept.		
through Jan. A pleasingly symmetrical tree.		
— Timiskaming. <i>Adstringens</i> . 15 ft.	3-4 ft.	2.00
2 in. red to pink flowers and ¾ in. yellow fruit with	4-5 ft.	2.50
red cheek.		
— Van Eseltine. (<i>Arnoldiana</i> x <i>spectabilis</i>). 15 ft.	2-3 ft.	1.50
1½ in. semi-double red to pink flowers. ¾ in. red	3-4 ft.	2.00
fruit. An upright tree while small. Narrow glossy		
foliage.		
— Wabiskaw. <i>Adstringens</i> . 15-20 ft.	2-3 ft.	1.50
1¾ in. purplish red flowers and 1 in. red fruit. Up-		
right in habit.		
— Wynema. (<i>Ioensis</i> x <i>pumila</i>). 12-18 ft.	3-4 ft.	1.50
1½ in. single pink flowers, 2 in. yellow green fruit,	4-5 ft.	2.00
about the size of Whitney with the true wild crab	5-6 ft.	2.50
flavor and keeping a year.		
— Zuna Calocarpa. Redbud Crab. 15 ft.	2-3 ft.	1.50
Red buds, 1 in. pink flowers, ½ in. bright red to orange	3-4 ft.	2.00
fruit lasting almost until spring. One of the best for	4-5 ft.	2.50
ornamental fruits. Shrub or small tree.		

	Size	Each
ELM—American. 80-100 ft. One of the best of all Shade trees moderately fast growing and thriving in almost all situations.	6-8 ft. 2.25 8-10 ft. 3.00 10-12 ft. 4.00 2 in. cal. 7.50	
—Amersino. A cross of the American and Chinese Elm. Making a fast growing tree like the Chinese, but a better tree.	4-5 ft. 1.75 6-8 ft. 3.00 8-10 ft. 4.00 10-12 ft. 6.00	
—Chinese. 40-50 ft. Extremely rapid growing having thin twigs and small leaves. A very attractive tree when small but should not be planted for a perman- ent shade tree as they lose their beauty with age. They thrive in very dry soil.	5-6 ft. 1.50 6-8 ft. 2.25 8-10 ft. 3.00 10-12 ft. 4.50 2 in. cal. 7.00	
—Lake City. 80-100 ft. A grafted upright form of the American Elm which assumes a good form with little little training. Good foliage.	6-8 ft. 3.00 8-10 ft. 5.00 10-12 ft. 7.50 3 in. cal. 16.00	
—Moline. 80-100 ft. Another grafted American Elm growing upright like the Lake City, and having the same large closely set leaves and thrifty growth.	8-10 ft. 5.00 10-12 ft. 7.50	
HACKBERRY. <i>Celtis-occidentalis.</i> 60-75 ft. A very strong rapid growing shade tree somewhat resembling the elm in appearance, but with somewhat lighter colored leaves. An excellent street tree.	5-6 ft. 3.00 6-8 ft. 4.50 8-10 ft. 6.00 10-12 ft. 7.50	
HALESIA. See under Shrubs.		
HAZEL—Turkish Tree. 40-60 ft. A rather slow growing, corky-barked tree. Unusual but well shaped and very desirable.	4-5 ft. 4.50	
HICKORY AND HICAN. See under Nuts.		
HOPHORNBEAN— <i>Ostrya Virginiana.</i> 25-30 ft. A small shapely tree with long, spreading branches. Often as broad as high.	5-6 ft. 3.75 6-8 ft. 5.00	
KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE. 40-80 ft. A good native tree but little known. Useful for shade in places where lots of fall, winter and early-spring sun, but summer shade is desired, having very compound leaves and few branches, leafing out late and shedding early. Our trees are all very large this year.	2-3 ft. 1.50 5 in. cal. 60.00	
LILAC TREE. See Shrubs.		
LINDEN, American. <i>Tilia americana.</i> 60-80 ft. A clean hardy fast growing symmetrical shade tree with large heart shaped leaves. Recommended for street plant- ing.	6-8 ft. 4.00 8-10 ft. 5.50	
—Pyramidal. A budded form with very upright habit of growth and symmetrical form.	6-8 ft. 6.00	
LOCUST—Honey, thornless. A vigorous wide-spreading tree with beautiful pinnate lacey foliage. Very hardy, strong tree succeeding in any soil.	4-5 ft. 1.50 5-6 ft. 2.25 6-8 ft. 3.50 8-10 ft. 5.00	

		Each
— Moraine Locust. A new patented tree completely seedless and thornless, with a pleasing rose shape, similar to the elm at maturity. The small compound leaves almost disappear when they drop in the fall making very little litter.	5-6 ft. whips	5.00
MAGNOLIA — <i>soulangiana</i> , Saucer Magnolia. 20-25 ft....	3-4 ft.	15.00
Very large purplish pink and white flowers before the leaves open. Plant where they get sun and are protected from winter wind.		
MAPLE — Crimson King. Red Norway. 40-50 ft.....	5-6 ft.	4.50
A new patented Schwedler Maple that holds its brilliant deep red coloring throughout the summer.	6-7 ft.	7.00
— Ginnala. 10-15 ft.	4-5 ft.	2.00
Beautiful fine foliage, coloring most brilliant orange and scarlet in fall. A splendid substitute for the more tender Japanese Maples. Shears well and is very hardy. Fine for tall screens. See also shrubs.		
— Hard or Sugar, Acer saccharum. 50-75 ft. One of the best shade trees. Colors brilliantly in the fall. When planted in favorable locations grows fairly rapidly.	5-6 ft. 6-8 ft.	3.50 5.00
— Norway, Acer Platanoides. 50-60 ft. A splendid dense round topped tree, faster growing than Hard Maple. Leaves remain green until late then turn bronze.	5-6 ft. whips 6-7 ft. whips 6-8 ft. br. 8-10 ft. br. 10-12 ft. br.	1.50 2.25 4.50 6.00 10.00
— Swedler, Purple Norway. 40-50 ft. Large bright purplish red foliage in Spring, turning bronze-green in summer and yellow in fall. Budded on common Norway Maple. One of the most colorful shade trees. Slower growing than Norway.	5-6 ft. whips 6-7 ft. whips 6-7 ft. br. 7-8 ft. br. 8-10 ft.	2.50 3.00 5.00 7.00 9.00
— Red, Acer rubrum. A well shaped tree native of bottom and wet land. Prefers rich moist soil. Colors brilliant red in fall.	4-5 ft. 5-6 ft. 6-8 ft.	2.50 3.50 4.50
— Soft or Silver Maple. 60-90 ft. A rapid-growing native shade tree, developing a large wide beautiful crown. Not recommended for street planting.	8-10 ft. 10-12 ft.	4.00 6.00
MOUNTAIN ASH — European. 20-30 ft. Clusters of whitish flowers in spring are followed by orange or red fruits in fall. Growth upright.	4-5 ft. 5-6 ft. 6-8 ft. 8-10 ft.	3.00 4.00 5.00 6.00
— MULBERRY — Russian. 20-30 ft.	4-5 ft.	1.00
Its fruit attracts birds from cherries and other fruits in June.		
OLIVE — Russian. 15-20 ft. A small tree with silvery gray-green foliage good for windbreaks or in landscape planting. Has fragrant yellow flowers.	4-5 ft. 5-6 ft.	2.00 2.75

Shrubs

The Linn County Nurseries

		Each
OAK PIN, <i>Quercus palustris</i>. 75-90 ft. Grows rapidly in moist soil. Leaves are retained and color splendidly.	5-6 ft.	4.00
Transplants easier than most oaks. Lower branches somewhat drooping.	6-8 ft.	7.50
	8-10 ft.	10.00
—Hills Northern Pin Oak. Adapted to drier soil. Slower growing.	6-8 ft.	7.50
	8-10 ft.	10.00
—Red, <i>Quercus borealis</i>. 60-80 ft. One of the faster growing of the upland Oaks.	5-6 ft.	3.50
	6-8 ft.	5.00
PECAN. See under nuts.		
PERSIMMON—<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>. 40-50 ft.	18-24 in.	.25
This tree is more generally known for the puckery quality of its immature fruit. It is hardy with us.		
POPLAR—Lombardy. 50-70 ft. The well known very columnar poplar so widely planted for screens, accents and hedges along drives. The dense upright branches form a slender tapering tree from the ground to a slightly pointed top.	4-5 ft.	.60
	5-6 ft.	.80
—Red Bud. 18 ft. Rose pink flowers in early spring before the leaves. Like rich soil. Somewhat tender when small.	2-3 ft.	1.50
	3-4 ft.	2.50
	4-5 ft.	3.25
THORN, <i>Crataegus Coccinoides</i>. Kansas Hawthorn. 15-20 ft. Attractive white flowers, lustrous dark crimson fruit, orange and scarlet fall foliage. Heavy plants.	4-5 ft.	6.00
	5-6 ft.	7.50
—Cordata. Washington Thorn. 20-30 ft. Not troubled by the Cedar Apple Rust. A very choice rather upright species with small bright green leaves which color brilliantly in fall. The clusters of small bright red fruits hang till mid-winter.	2-3 ft.	2.00
	6-8 ft.	8.50
	8-10 ft.	12.50
	10-12 ft.	15.00
WALNUTS. See under Nuts.		
WILLOW—Niobe Willow. 40-50 ft. Golden yellow bark, very long penulous branches. Strikingly beautiful as a specimen or at the waterside. Very rapid grower. Plant early.	3-4 ft.	.75
	5-6 ft.	2.00
	6-8 ft.	3.00
	8-10 ft.	4.00
	10-12 ft.	5.00

SHRUBS

On orders of 5 or more of a variety 10% off and 50 or more 15% off.

	Size	Each
ALMOND—Pink flowering. (<i>prunus glandulosa</i>) 5 ft. Branches are covered with masses of double pink flowers in April and May before the leaves appear.	2-3 ft.	\$1.25
—Amelanchier. 10-15 ft. White flowers early May. Edible red-black fruit in summer.	2-3 ft.	1.75
ARONIA melanocarpa. Black Chokeberry. 4-6 ft. A compact shrub with clusters of attractive white flowers in the spring and shiny black fruit in fall. Splendid foliage becoming deep red in fall.	18-24 in.	.80
	2-3 ft.	1.25

AZALEAS are "tops" among the flowering shrubs and are not as difficult to grow as most people believe. A location protected from winds such as the east side of a building, partial shade, plenty of peat and mildly acid soil, will satisfy the hardy kinds listed. Most varieties grown in the South and East are not hardy here and not adaptable to Iowa soil.

	Size	Each
— Mollis. Clusters of large orange flowers before the leaves. Will bloom first season planted.	12-15 in. 15-18 in. 18-24 in. 2-2½ ft. 2½-3 ft.	2.50 3.50 5.00 6.00 7.00
— Mucromulatum. The lavender pink flowers are about the first flowers of Spring. Will tolerate sweeter soil and more sun than other azaleas.	18-24 in. 2-2½ ft.	4.00 5.00
BARBERRY, Red Leaved, Berberis thunbergi atropurpurea. 4 ft. A form with bronze red foliage all summer and fall. Lots of sun is required to retain the red color.	15-18 in. 18-24 in.	90 1.25
— Japanese. (B thunbergi). 4 ft. Widely used for thorny hedges and for massing. Rich green leaves turning brilliant red in fall and bright red berries in winter.	12-15 in. 15-18 in. 18-24 in.	.40 .60 .80
— Mentor Barberry. (Patented). Practically evergreen. In winter leaves change to coppery-bronze and are often retained until new green leaves appear.	18-24 in.	1.10
BLADDERNUT—Stephylea trifolia. 12-15 ft. An upright shrub with white flowers in April. Inflated seed pods in Sept.	2-3 ft.	1.35
BOX, KOREAN. 3-4 ft. A compact globe shaped evergreen shrub, having leaves 1 in. long and ½ in. wide. Plant where protected from hot sun and winds, using peat or leaf mold to insure cool moist soil about roots. Slow growing. A very satisfactory plant.	6-8 in.	2.00
BRIDALWREATH. See Spirea.		
BUDDLEIA. Red Glory. 4 to 5 ft. Long purplish-red plumes during the summer. Freezes to the ground during winter. Roots need protection in north.	No. 1	.80
CARAGANA arborescens. Siberian Pea. 10-15 ft. Soft pea-green foliage, very early, yellow flowers in late May. Endures the driest hard soil in either sun or shade.	2-3 ft. 3-4 ft.	.75 1.00
CARYOPTERIS. Blue Mist. 3-4 ft. Called Blue spirea. Has powdery blue flowers in late summer. Top may freeze back but it blooms on new wood.	No. 1	.80
CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis. Button Bush. 5-6 ft.. Creamy-white globular flower in late July. An excellent shrub for wet and swampy locations.	2-3 ft. 3-4 ft.	1.25 1.50
CHIONANTHUS. Fringe Tree. 25 ft. Fleecy white flowers in great profusion in May or June. A good ornamental of the lilac family.	2-3 ft.	1.25
CORALBERRY. See Symphoricarpos.		

	Size	Each
CORNUS ALTERNIFOLIA. 15-20 ft. Picturesque horizontal branches. Blue berries. Endures shade.	3-4 ft.	2.00
	4-5 ft.	3.00
— Amonum. Silky Dogwood. 6-8 ft. Dark red branches in winter, blue berries. Does well in moist or wet soils. All the dogwoods listed with colorful branches are more showy if cut back to the ground every few years.	4-5 ft.	2.00
— Elegantissima. 6 ft. Silver edging on the leaves make a pleasing contrast to other shrubs. Twigs bright red.	18-24 in.	1.50
	2-3 ft.	2.00
— Siberica. Red Twig Dogwood. 6-8 ft. New growth has bright red twigs in winter.	2-3 ft.	1.00
	3-4 ft.	1.50
— Stolonifera Flaviramea. Gold Twig Dogwood. 6-7 ft. Highly decorative with golden-yellow bark in winter.	2-3 ft.	1.00
COTONEASTER. Divaricata wilsoni. 6 ft. The arching spreading habit and the bright red berries in the fall are outstanding.	18-24 in.	1.50
	2-3 ft.	1.75
	3-4 ft.	2.25
CRABS. See Shade Trees.		
— CRANBERRY, Highbush. See viburnum.		
CURRANT. Alpine. 4-5 ft. A fine small shrub with standing considerable shade. Also makes fine clipped hedges.	15-18 in.	1.25
DEUTZIA lemoine. 6 ft. Upright racemes of white flowers in late May. One of the hardiest of the Deutzias.	18-24 in.	1.25
	2-2½ in.	1.50
EUONYMUS alatus—Winged Wahoo. 6-10 ft. Broad corky wings on the twigs, red berries and brilliant fall foliage makes this attractive at all seasons. Unexcelled for specimens.	2-2½ ft.	2.00
	3-4 ft.	3.00
— Maacki. 8-10 ft. Showy orange-red seed capsuls in fall.	2-3 ft.	1.25
FORSYTHIA. ovata, Korean. 6-8 ft. The hardiest and earliest. Pale primrose yellow. Broad spreading shrub.	2-3 ft.	1.00
	3-4 ft.	1.25
earlies. Pale primrose yellow. Broad spreading shrub.	3-4 ft.	1.25
— Primulina. Primrose. 6-8 ft. Showy pale yellow flowers. More upright than Ovata, a good landscaping plant.	2-3 ft.	1.00
	3-4 ft.	1.25
— Spring Glory. A new Forsythia with large pale yellow flowers which completely cover the branches.	2-3 ft.	1.50
HALESIA. Monticola—Mountain Silverbell. 15-20 ft. Large shrub or small tree covered with pinkish white bell-like flowers during lilac time. Hardier and larger flowered than most Halesias.	2-3 ft.	1.75
	3-4 ft.	2.00
	4-5 ft.	2.25
HONEYSUCKLE compacta nana. A small, neat, compact shrub with yellowish flowers.	2-3 ft.	1.40
— Fragrantissima. Winter Honeysuckle. 6 ft. Stiff leathery half-evergreen leaves and very fragrant flowers. Makes good clipped hedge.	2-3 ft.	1.25

		Each
— Moraine Locust. A new patented tree completely seedless and thornless, with a pleasing rose shape, similar to the elm at maturity. The small compound leaves almost disappear when they drop in the fall making very little litter.	5-6 ft. whips	5.00
MAGNOLIA—soulangeana, Saucer Magnolia. 20-25 ft....	3-4 ft.	15.00
Very large purplish pink and white flowers before the leaves open. Plant where they get sun and are protected from winter wind.		
MAPLE—Crimson King. Red Norway. 40-50 ft.....	5-6 ft.	4.50
A new patented Schwedler Maple that holds its brilliant deep red coloring throughout the summer.	6-7 ft.	7.00
— Ginnala. 10-15 ft.	4-5 ft.	2.00
Beautiful fine foliage, coloring most brilliant orange and scarlet in fall. A splendid substitute for the more tender Japanese Maples. Shears well and is very hardy. Fine for tall screens. See also shrubs.		
— Hard or Sugar, Acer saccharum. 50-75 ft. One of the best shade trees. Colors brilliantly in the fall.	5-6 ft.	3.50
When planted in favorable locations grows fairly rapidly.	6-8 ft.	5.00
— Norway, Acer Platanoides. 50-60 ft. A splendid dense round topped tree, faster growing than Hard Maple.	5-6 ft. whips	1.50
Leaves remain green green until late then turn bronze.	6-7 ft. whips	2.25
	6-8 ft. br.	4.50
	8-10 ft. br.	6.00
	10-12 ft. br.	10.00
— Swedler, Purple Norway. 40-50 ft. Large bright purplish red foliage in Spring, turning bronze-green in summer and yellow in fall. Budded on common Norway Maple. One of the most colorful shade trees. Slower growing than Norway.	5-6 ft. whips	2.50
	6-7 ft. whips	3.00
	6-7 ft. br.	5.00
	7-8 ft. br.	7.00
	8-10 ft.	9.00
— Red, Acer rubrum. A well shaped tree native of bottom and wet land. Prefers rich moist soil. Colors brilliant red in fall.	4-5 ft.	2.50
	5-6 ft.	3.50
	6-8 ft.	4.50
— Soft or Silver Maple. 60-90 ft. A rapid-growing native shade tree, developing a large wide beautiful crown.	8-10 ft.	4.00
Not recommended for street planting.	10-12 ft.	6.00
MOUNTAIN ASH—European. 20-30 ft. Clusters of whitish flowers in spring are followed by orange or red fruits in fall. Growth upright.	4-5 ft.	3.00
	5-6 ft.	4.00
	6-8 ft.	5.00
	8-10 ft.	6.00
MULBERRY—Russian. 20-30 ft.	4-5 ft.	1.00
Its fruit attracts birds from cherries and other fruits in June.		
OLIVE—Russian. 15-20 ft. A small tree with silvery gray-green foliage good for windbreaks or in landscape planting. Has fragrant yellow flowers.	4-5 ft.	2.00
	5-6 ft.	2.75

Shrubs

The Linn County Nurseries

		Each
OAK PIN, <i>Quercus palustris</i>. 75-90 ft. Grows rapidly in moist soil. Leaves are retained and color splendidly. Transplants easier than most oaks. Lower branches somewhat drooping.	5-6 ft.	4.00
	6-8 ft.	7.50
	8-10 ft.	10.00
—Hills Northern Pin Oak. Adapted to drier soil. Slower growing.	6-8 ft.	7.50
	8-10 ft.	10.00
—Red. <i>Quercus borealis</i>. 60-80 ft. One of the faster growing of the upland Oaks.	5-6 ft.	3.50
	6-8 ft.	5.00
PECAN. See under nuts.		
PERSIMMON—<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>. 40-50 ft.	18-24 in.	.25
This tree is more generally known for the puckery quality of its immature fruit. It is hardy with us.		
POPLAR—<i>Lombardy</i>. 50-70 ft. The well known very columnar poplar so widely planted for screens, accents and hedges along drives. The dense upright branches form a slender tapering tree from the ground to a slightly pointed top.	4-5 ft.	.60
	5-6 ft.	.80
—Red Bud. 18 ft. Rose pink flowers in early spring before the leaves. Like rich soil. Somewhat tender when small.	2-3 ft.	1.50
	3-4 ft.	2.50
	4-5 ft.	3.25
THORN, <i>Crataegus Coccinoides</i>. Kansas Hawthorn. 15-20 ft. Attractive white flowers, lustrous dark crimson fruit, orange and scarlet fall foliage. Heavy plants.	4-5 ft.	6.00
	5-6 ft.	7.50
—Cordata. Washington Thorn. 20-30 ft. Not troubled by the Cedar Apple Rust. A very choice rather upright species with small bright green leaves which color brilliantly in fall. The clusters of small bright red fruits hang till mid-winter.	2-3 ft.	2.00
	6-8 ft.	8.50
	8-10 ft.	12.50
	10-12 ft.	15.00
WALNUTS. See under Nuts.		
WILLOW—<i>Niobe Willow</i>. 40-50 ft. Golden yellow bark, very long penulous branches. Strikingly beautiful as a specimen or at the waterside. Very rapid grower. Plant early.	3-4 ft.	.75
	5-6 ft.	2.00
	6-8 ft.	3.00
	8-10 ft.	4.00
	10-12 ft.	5.00

SHRUBS

On orders of 5 or more of a variety 10% off and 50 or more 15% off.

	Size	Each
ALMOND—Pink flowering. (<i>prunus glandulosa</i>) 5 ft. Branches are covered with masses of double pink flowers in April and May before the leaves appear.	2-3 ft.	\$1.25
—Amelanchier. 10-15 ft. White flowers early May. Edible red-black fruit in summer.	2-3 ft.	1.75
ARONIA melanocarpa. Black Chokeberry. 4-6 ft. A compact shrub with clusters of attractive white flowers in the spring and shiny black fruit in fall. Splendid foliage becoming deep red in fall.	18-24 in.	.80
	2-3 ft.	1.25

AZALEAS are "tops" among the flowering shrubs and are not as difficult to grow as most people believe. A location protected from winds such as the east side of a building, partial shade, plenty of peat and mildly acid soil, will satisfy the hardy kinds listed. Most varieties grown in the South and East are not hardy here and not adaptable to Iowa soil.

	Size	Each
— Mollis . Clusters of large orange flowers before the leaves. Will bloom first season planted.	12-15 in.	2.50
	15-18 in.	3.50
	18-24 in.	5.00
	2-2½ ft.	6.00
	2½-3 ft.	7.00
— Mucromulatum . The lavender pink flowers are about the first flowers of Spring. Will tolerate sweeter soil and more sun than other azaleas.	18-24 in.	4.00
	2-2½ ft.	5.00
BARBERRY, Red Leaved, Berberis thunbergi atropurpurea . 4 ft. A form with bronze red foliage all summer and fall. Lots of sun is required to retain the red color.	15-18 in.	.90
	18-24 in.	1.25
— Japanese. (B thunbergi) . 4 ft. Widely used for thorny hedges and for massing. Rich green leaves turning brilliant red in fall and bright red berries in winter.	12-15 in.	.40
	15-18 in.	.60
	18-24 in.	.80
— Mentor Barberry . (Patented). Practically evergreen. In winter leaves change to coppery-bronze and are often retained until new green leaves appear.	18-24 in.	1.10
BLADDERNUT—Stephylea trifolia . 12-15 ft. An upright shrub with white flowers in April. Inflated seed pods in Sept.	2-3 ft.	1.35
BOX, KOREAN . 3-4 ft. A compact globe shaped evergreen shrub, having leaves 1 in. long and ½ in. wide. Plant where protected from hot sun and winds, using peat or leaf mold to insure cool moist soil about roots. Slow growing. A very satisfactory plant.	6-8 in.	2.00
BRIDALWREATH . See Spirea.		
BUDDLEIA. Red Glory . 4 to 5 ft. Long purplish-red plumes during the summer. Freezes to the ground during winter. Roots need protection in north.	No. 1	.80
CARAGANA arborescens. Siberian Pea . 10-15 ft. Soft pea-green foliage, very early, yellow flowers in late May. Endures the driest hard soil in either sun or shade.	2-3 ft.	.75
	3-4 ft.	1.00
CARYOPTERIS. Blue Mist . 3-4 ft. Called Blue spirea. Has powdery blue flowers in late summer. Top may freeze back but it blooms on new wood.	No. 1	.80
CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis. Button Bush . 5-6 ft.. Creamy-white globular flower in late July. An excellent shrub for wet and swampy locations.	2-3 ft.	1.25
	3-4 ft.	1.50
CHIONANTHUS. Fringe Tree . 25 ft. Fleecy white flowers in great profusion in May or June. A good ornamental of the lilac family.	2-3 ft.	1.25
CORALBERRY . See Symphoricarpos.		

Shrubs

The Linn County Nurseries

	Size	Each
CORNUS ALTERNIFOLIA. 15-20 ft. Picturesque horizontal branches. Blue berries. Endures shade.	3-4 ft. 2.00 4-5 ft. 3.00	
— Amonum. Silky Dogwood. 6-8 ft. Dark red branches in winter, blue berries. Does well in moist or wet soils. All the dogwoods listed with colorful branches are more showy if cut back to the ground every few years.	4-5 ft. 2.00	
— Elegantissima. 6 ft. Silver edging on the leaves make a pleasing contrast to other shrubs. Twigs bright red.	18-24 in. 1.50 2-3 ft. 2.00	
— Siberica. Red Twig Dogwood. 6-8 ft. New growth has bright red twigs in winter.	2-3 ft. 1.00 3-4 ft. 1.50	
— Stolonifera Flaviramea. Gold Twig Dogwood. 6-7 ft. Highly decorative with golden-yellow bark in winter.	2-3 ft. 1.00	
COTONEASTER. Divaricata wilsoni. 6 ft. The arching spreading habit and the bright red berries in the fall are outstanding.	18-24 in. 1.50 2-3 ft. 1.75 3-4 ft. 2.25	
CRABS. See Shade Trees.		
CRANBERRY, Highbush. See viburnum.		
CURRENT. Alpine. 4-5 ft. A fine small shrub with standing considerable shade. Also makes fine clipped hedges.	15-18 in. 1.25	
DEUTZIA lemoine. 6 ft. Upright racemes of white flowers in late May. One of the hardiest of the Deutzias.	18-24 in. 1.25 2-2½ in. 1.50	
EUONYMUS alatus—Winged Wahoo. 6-10 ft. Broad corky wings on the twigs, red berries and brilliant fall foliage makes this attractive at all seasons. Unexcelled for specimens.	2-2½ ft. 2.00 3-4 ft. 3.00	
— Maacki. 8-10 ft. Showy orange-red seed capsuls in fall.	2-3 ft. 1.25	
FORSYTHIA. ovata, Korean. 6-8 ft. The hardiest and earliest. Pale primrose yellow. Broad spreading shrub.	2-3 ft. 1.00 3-4 ft. 1.25	
earlies. Pale primrose yellow. Broad spreading shrub.	3-4 ft. 1.25	
— Primulina. Primrose. 6-8 ft. Showy pale yellow flowers. More upright than Ovata, a good landscaping plant.	2-3 ft. 1.00 3-4 ft. 1.25	
— Spring Glory. A new Forsythia with large pale yellow flowers which completely cover the branches.	2-3 ft. 1.50	
HALESIA. Monticola—Mountain Silverbell. 15-20 ft. Large shrub or small tree covered with pinkish white bell-like flowers during lilac time. Hardier and larger flowered than most Halesias.	2-3 ft. 1.75 3-4 ft. 2.00 4-5 ft. 2.25	
HONEYSUCKLE compacta nana. A small, neat, compact shrub with yellowish flowers.	2-3 ft. 1.40	
— Fragrantissima. Winter Honeysuckle. 6 ft. Stiff leathery half-evergreen leaves and very fragrant flowers. Makes good clipped hedge.	2-3 ft. 1.25	

SHADE AND FLOWERING TREES

This list includes the taller growing plants generally considered as trees, although some can be used as tall shrubs. Oaks, Birch, Magnolia, Thorns and Willow are best planted in early spring. Most of the rest are successfully planted either spring or fall if given good care.

We have many items that are not listed which are not plentiful enough to list or in sizes that must be priced individually.

	Size	Each
ASH—Green. 50-60 ft. A very satisfactory symmetrical fast growing tree for both street planting and as a shade tree. Not easily broken by storms or likely to be injured by pests. Thrives almost anywhere.	10-12 ft. 6-8 ft. 8-10 ft. 2 in. cal.	6.50 2.50 4.00 9.00
BEECH—American. Fagus Grandiflora. 40-60. A silvery smooth-barked tree bearing edible nuts. Native to all the eastern part of the U. S. Sold balled and burlaped.	4-5 ft. 5-6 ft.	9.00 12.00
BIRCH—Cutleaved Weeping. 30-40 ft. A very attractive ornamental tree with white bark and fine drooping branches. Most birches are subject to borers.	5-6 ft. 8-10 ft.	4.50 10.00
BIRCH—White. A graceful small tree with white bark.	6-8 ft.	4.00
BUCKEYE—Asculus glabra. 30-50 ft. Forms an irregular broad rounded crown with panicles of greenish-yellow flowers.	6-8 ft. 8-10 ft.	6.00 8.00
CARAGANA—arborescens, See under shrubs		
CHINESE CHESTNUTS. See under nuts.		
CRABS, ORNAMENTAL. Small trees flowering in May and very desirable for landscape purposes. They easily take the place of Japanese cherries, which are not dependable here. The blossoms last longer than the flowering plum or cherry and afford a good range of colors. Many have colorful fruit ranging in size from a pea up, some lasting most of the winter if the birds don't get them. Several also make excellent jelly or preserves. The number following the name is the average height at maturity. The approximate size and color of the flowers and fruit are also given.		
— Adstringens. (baccata x niedzwetzkyana) 15 ft. 1¾ in. single, bright pink flowers, fruit ¾ in. bright red, colorful six weeks, leaves somewhat purplish. This is an unnamed variety similar to Hopa.	3-4 ft. 4-5 ft. 5-6 ft.	1.50 2.00 2.50
— Almey. A new crab with large deep pink flowers coming into bloom first or second year after planting. Scarlet fruit held through winter.	3-4 ft.	2.25
— Baccata Columnaris. Columnar Siberian Crab. 20 ft. 1½ in. single white flowers and ½ in. red to orange fruit late Aug. through Oct.	2-3 ft.	1.50
— Carmine. Atrosanguinea. (halliana x sieboldi) 10-15 ft. 1 in. single flowers, carmine bud fading to pink. ¾ in. red fruit colorful, 8 or 9 weeks. A low spreading tree with dark, glossy, narrow leaves.	3-4 ft. 4-5 ft.	1.50 2.00

	Size	Each
— Charlotte. coronaria charlottae. 15 ft.	3-4 ft.	2.00
2 in. double pink flowers having about 18 petals. This is a double flowering form of the Wild Sweet Crab. A low, broad tree.		
— Cowichan. A niedzwetzkyana cross 15-18 ft.	3-4 ft.	1.50
1¾ in. single light purplish-red flowers, 1½ in. purplish red fruit and purplish foliage.	4-5 ft.	2.00
— Dolga. 18 ft.	3-4 ft.	1.00
1¾ in. single white flowers, 1 to 1¼ in. brilliant red fruit in August. A thrifty somewhat upright growing tree with very bright edible fruit.	4-5 ft.	1.50
	5-6 ft.	2.00
— Dorothea. 2 in. pale pink double flowers, ⅝ in. bright yellow fruits. A fine shrub or small tree.	4-5 ft.	3.75
	5-6 ft.	4.50
— Flame. 20 ft.	3-4 ft.	1.50
1½ in. single white flowers, pinkish in bud. ¾ in. bright red fruit, late August into November. An upright tree when young.	4-5 ft.	2.00
	5-6 ft.	2.50
— Gloriosa. (scheideckeri x niedzwetzkyana) 12-15 ft.	2-3 ft.	1.00
1¼ in. purplish red single flowers and 1 in. bright red fruit. A pyramid type tree with bronze foliage.	3-4 ft.	1.50
	4-5 ft.	2.00
— Icensis. Iowa Wild Crab. 12-20 ft.	2-3 ft.	1.25
1½ in. single pink flower. A small tree with spreading horizontal branches. This is one of our own selections.	3-4 ft.	2.00
	4-5 ft.	2.50
— Ioensis. Red leaved. (Probably ioensis x purple crab). 18 ft. Single pink flowers. Leaves are bronze throughout the season.	3-4 ft.	1.50
	4-5 ft.	2.00
	5-6 ft.	2.50
— Jay Darling. A niedzwetzkyana cross. 20 ft.	3-4 ft.	1.75
1¾ in. bright purplish red flowers, 1 in. purplish red fruit. Mr. den Boer of the Des Moines Waterworks, who has one of the country's best collection of crabs is very enthusiastic about this variety.	4-5 ft.	2.25
	5-6 ft.	3.00
— Katherine. 12-15 ft. Holliand x baccata.	3-4 ft.	2.00
2 in. pink and white double flowers having about twenty petals. 1½ in. red fruit.	4-5 ft.	2.50
— Klehm. (Probably coronaria nieuwlandiana). 18 ft.	4-5 ft.	3.00
2 in. pink, very double flowers. Foliage colors in the fall.		
— Lemoines. Purpurea lemoinei (niedzwetzkyana x atrosanguinea) 12-15 ft.	3-4 ft.	1.50
Flowers 1½ in. carmine in bud turning deep pink. ½ in. red fruit lasting 8 to 10 weeks.	4-5 ft.	2.00
	5-6 ft.	2.50
— Micromalus. Midget Crab. 12-15 ft.	2-3 ft.	1.50
1¾ in. single pink flowers and ½ in. yellow green fruit. An excellent small, upright, flowering crab.	3-4 ft.	2.00
	4-5 ft.	2.50
— Nieuwlandiana. Very similar to Bechtel but more vigorous and disease resistant.	3-4 ft.	2.50
	2-3 ft.	2.00

	Size	Each
— Prince George. <i>Ioensis plena</i> hybrid. 12-18 ft.	3-4 ft.	2.50
2 in. very double pink flowers having 50 to 60 petals.		
Fruit green. Leaves narrow.		
— Redflesh. (<i>Ioensis</i> x <i>niedzwitzkyana</i>). 18 ft.	2-3 ft.	1.00
1½ in. deep pink flowers and 1½ in. red fleshed red	3-4 ft.	1.50
fruit making excellent pink sauce.	4-5 ft.	2.00
— Redford. (Wolf River Apple x <i>niedzwitzkyana</i>). 25 ft.	4-5 ft.	2.50
1½ in. single flowers, red in bud turning pink. Large 3	5-6 ft.	2.00
in. deep red fruit having pink flesh making excellent		
pink sauce.		
— Red Silver. (<i>Baccata</i> x <i>niedzwitzkyana</i>). 10-15 ft.	3-4 ft.	1.50
1¼ in. deep reddish flowers, ¾ in. red fruit. Leaves	4-5 ft.	2.00
light grey on under side.		
— Robusta Persicifolia. Peach Leaf Crab. 15 ft.	3-4 ft.	2.00
1½ in. single white flowers, ¾ in. red fruit. Sept.	4-5 ft.	2.50
through Dec.		
— Sargent. 6 to 8 ft.	2-3 ft.	2.00
Single 1 in. pure white flowers, ¼ in. red fruit on long	3-4 ft.	2.50
stems lasting into January. More of a shrub than a	4-5 ft.	3.00
tree, attaining a width twice that of the height with the		
branches coming to the ground. A very beautiful and		
satisfactory plant. Blooms a few days later than most		
crabs.		
— Scugog. <i>Niedzwitzkyana</i> cross. 20 ft.	2-3 ft.	1.00
2 in. rosy-red single flowers, 1½ in. purplish red fruit	3-4 ft.	1.50
with red flesh. Edible. A fine dual purpose crab.	4-5 ft.	2.00
— Tanner. (<i>Baccata</i> selection). 10-15 ft.	2-3 ft.	1.50
1½ in. single white flowers and ½ in. fruit. Sept.		
through Jan. A pleasingly symmetrical tree.		
— Timiskaming. <i>Adstringens</i> . 15 ft.	3-4 ft.	2.00
2 in. red to pink flowers and ¾ in. yellow fruit with	4-5 ft.	2.50
red cheek.		
— Van Eseltine. (<i>Arnoldiana</i> x <i>spectabilis</i>). 15 ft.	2-3 ft.	1.50
1½ in. semi-double red to pink flowers. ¾ in. red	3-4 ft.	2.00
fruit. An upright tree while small. Narrow glossy		
foliage.		
— Wabiskaw. <i>Adstringens</i> . 15-20 ft.	2-3 ft.	1.50
1¾ in. purplish red flowers and 1 in. red fruit. Up-		
right in habit.		
— Wynema. (<i>Ioensis</i> x <i>pumila</i>). 12-18 ft.	3-4 ft.	1.50
1½ in. single pink flowers, 2 in. yellow green fruit,	4-5 ft.	2.00
about the size of Whitney with the true wild crab	5-6 ft.	2.50
flavor and keeping a year.		
— Zurna Calocarpa. Redbud Crab. 15 ft.	2-3 ft.	1.50
Red buds, 1 in. pink flowers, ½ in. bright red to orange	3-4 ft.	2.00
fruit lasting almost until spring. One of the best for	4-5 ft.	2.50
ornamental fruits. Shrub or small tree.		

	Size	Each
ELM—American. 80-100 ft. One of the best of all	6-8 ft.	2.25
Shade trees moderately fast growing and thriving in	8-10 ft.	3.00
almost all situations.	10-12 ft.	4.00
	2 in. cal.	7.50
—Amersino. A cross of the American and Chinese	4-5 ft.	1.75
Elm. Making a fast growing tree like the Chinese,	6-8 ft.	3.00
but a better tree.	8-10 ft.	4.00
	10-12 ft.	6.00
—Chinese. 40-50 ft. Extremely rapid growing having	5-6 ft.	1.50
thin twigs and small leaves. A very attractive tree	6-8 ft.	2.25
when small but should not be planted for a perman-	8-10 ft.	3.00
ent shade tree as they lose their beauty with age.	10-12 ft.	4.50
They thrive in very dry soil.	2 in. cal.	7.00
—Lake City. 80-100 ft. A grafted upright form of the	6-8 ft.	3.00
American Elm which assumes a good form with little	8-10 ft.	5.00
little training. Good foliage.	10-12 ft.	7.50
	3 in. cal.	16.00
—Moline. 80-100 ft. Another grafted American Elm	8-10 ft.	5.00
growing upright like the Lake City, and having the	10-12 ft.	7.50
same large closely set leaves and thrifty growth.		
HACKBERRY. <i>Celtis-occidentalis.</i> 60-75 ft. A very	5-6 ft.	3.00
strong rapid growing shade tree somewhat resembling	6-8 ft.	4.50
the elm in appearance, but with somewhat lighter	8-10 ft.	6.00
colored leaves. An excellent street tree.	10-12 ft.	7.50
HALESIA. See under Shrubs.		
HAZEL—Turkish Tree. 40-60 ft.	4-5 ft.	4.50
A rather slow growing, corky-barked tree. Unusual but		
well shaped and very desirable.		
HICKORY AND HICAN. See under Nuts.		
HOPHORNBEAN— <i>Ostrya Virginiana.</i> 25-30 ft.	5-6 ft.	3.75
A small shapely tree with long, spreading branches.	6-8 ft.	5.00
Often as broad as high.		
KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE. 40-80 ft. A good native	2-3 ft.	1.50
tree but little known. Useful for shade in places	5 in. cal.	60.00
where lots of fall, winter and early-spring sun, but		
summer shade is desired, having very compound leaves		
and few branches, leafing out late and shedding early.		
Our trees are all very large this year.		
LILAC TREE. See Shrubs.		
LINDEN, American. <i>Tilia americana.</i> 60-80 ft. A clean	6-8 ft.	4.00
hardy fast growing symmetrical shade tree with large	8-10 ft.	5.50
heart shaped leaves. Recommended for street plant-		
ing.		
—Pyramidal. A budded form with very upright habit	6-8 ft.	6.00
of growth and symmetrical form.		
LOCUST—Honey, thornless.	4-5 ft.	1.50
A vigorous wide-spreading tree with beautiful pinnate	5-6 ft.	2.25
lacey foliage. Very hardy, strong tree succeeding in	6-8 ft.	3.50
any soil.	8-10 ft.	5.00

HIBERNAL. Is most used as stocks to top work other varieties onto. The tree's very hardy with good crotches and nearly all varieties do good worked on it. It is also a good reliable large cooking apple.

JOAN. Developed by the Iowa State College. It is hardier and larger than its parent the Jonathan. Rich red color, dependable bearer and fine for baking, make this an outstanding apple.

JONATHAN. Is next to Delicious, probably the best known red apple in the midwest. Good for commercial and all purpose use. Good size, crisp juicy flesh with a tingling flavor.

KENDALL. Handsome dark red apple of the McIntosh type, keeping a little longer and little more sprightly in flavor.

KING DAVID. An early bearing, dark red, early winter apple of good quality.

MCINTOSH. Is a medium size bright red apple with white crisp highly flavored flesh. The tree is hardy and good bearer. One of the main commercial apples in the east and north.

MINN. NO. 790. Is an apple from the Minnesota station not yet named. It is good sized, dark red, productive and an especially good baking apple.

PRAIRIE SPY. A hardy late keeping variety with high quality and extra fine flavor. Good for eating and cooking. Bears heavy and hangs well.

SHARON. Is another of the newer Iowa varieties. A very hardy early winter apple. Large uniform fruit of outstanding quality. Tender, juicy, white flesh with a mild aromatic flavor. Fine for eating and cooking. Bears young and heavy on lighter soils.

TURLEY is a hardier Winesap largely replacing other winesaps in the northern half of Iowa. Fine quality, heavy bearer and rich red color.

WOLF RIVER. A very large old-fashioned apple.

YELLOW DELICIOUS. Is well known for its pleasing rich sub-acid flavor has pleasing appearance and good crops.

CRAB APPLES

See also Dolga, Red Flesh, Skugog and Wynema among the ornamental crabs listed under Shade and Flowering trees.

VIRGINIA. A very hardy crab with wide strong crotches used chiefly as the understock to graft less hardy varieties on.

WHITNEY is an old favorite. A large red mild flavored eating, canning and pickling crab. Hardy healthy tree that bears good crops.

DWARF APPLES. Grow only 8 to 10 ft. tall and bear younger than standard apples. The hardy Clark dwarfing stock was used to produce these. Fruit is of normal size. Prices: 18-24 in. \$2.00; 2-3 ft. \$3.00.

—Mantet. 18-24 in. 2-3 ft.

—Yellow Delicious. 2-3 ft.

—Lodi. 2-3 ft.

—Sharon. 2-3 ft.

—Dark Red Delicious. 18-24 in. 2-3 ft.

—Hawkeye Greening. 2-3 ft.

CHERRIES

Plant on well drained soil only. Elsewhere they will be unsatisfactory and short lived.

Prices on standard Cherries:

5-6 ft\$ 2.00 each \$17.50 per 10

EARLY RICHMOND. The popular early pie cherry. Bright red, juicy and delicious fruit. Strong growing tree that bears heavily and young.

MONTMORENCY. Bears large firm, fine flavored fruit ripening about ten days later than Early Richmond.

ORIENT. A selection of Nanking Cherry, growing about 6 feet tall, bearing loads of delicious bright red fruit in mid-July. 2-3 ft.....\$1.40.

PEACHES

Peaches in Central Iowa should be planted where they will have as much winter protection as possible.

Prices of all peaches:5-6 ft. \$1.65 each \$15.00 per 10

POLLY. Claimed by some as the hardiest peach. A large, blushed, free-stone, ripening just before the Alberta. White flesh.

RED HAVEN. An excellent quality extra early yellow fleshed freestone peach with high color and hardy.

APRICOT, Superb. One of the most reliable varieties for Iowa.

PEARS

Pears do well on clay or gravelly upland. The fruit is less subject to worms than apples, but the trees are more subject to fire blight.

Prices of Pears: 4-5 ft. 1.65 each

BARTLETT. Most popular summer pear. Large high quality, juicy and sweet fruit.

BIERSCHMIDT is a new pear, hardier than the Bartlett and just as good if not better in most other ways.

COPE'S SEEDLESS. A summer pear of high quality without seeds or much core. Fruit good size, sweet, tender and juicy.

DUCHESS. Large late pear that keeps well into the winter. Fine quality and juicy.

KIEFFER is one of the most productive and best canning pears, but of mediocre dessert quality. Late. Blight resistant.

PATTON. A new hardy pear of the Bartlett type that has been successfully grown as far north as Canada. Very tender, juicy and a good quality.

POULTNEY. Bartlett type but ripens four weeks later. Flesh tender and juicy.

PLUMS

Plum trees especially those grafted on native plum roots thrive on rich moist bottom lands. Most varieties need pollenizers for best crops so it is wise to plant several varieties near by.

Prices: 5-6 ft\$2.00 each \$17.50 per 10

RED COAT. A good sized red prune-shaped plum, fine for canning and cooking. Freestone.

SAPA. Sandcherry hybrid, medium size with dark red flesh. Excellent for sauce. Heavy bearer.

TOKA is a very fine apricot flavored, sweet and somewhat spicy. Fruit good size, freestone fine for eating or canning. Very hardy and a good pollenizer for other plums.

UNDERWOOD. A vigorous and productive tree, ripening early, having large red fruit. The flesh is golden yellow, tender, juicy, sweet and very good quality. One of the best.

GRAPES

Grapes are one of the best fruits for the home garden in a small lot for they fit into the landscape well and require less spraying than most fruits.

	Each	Per 10
Prices for all except Concord and Van Buren	\$.50	\$4.50
Concord .....	.35	3.00
Van Buren .....	.70	6.00

BETA is a small to medium black grape that is hardy in the far north without protection. Quite acid, good for juice and jell. Prolific. Fine for arbors.

CACO. Red. Seems to be the best red grape. A good grower and young bearing and a very good grape.

CONCORD. Black. The best known and most widely planted variety. Should be included in every planting.

FREDONIA. Black. This new variety ripens 3 weeks before Concord. Large bunches of blue-black fruit of very high quality.

MOORES EARLY. Black. An early grape of good quality. Market or home use. Well adapted to the north.

PORTLAND. White. The earliest grape to ripen. The fruit is large, amber-white with a rich spicy flavor. Hardy, vigorous and productive.

VAN BUREN. The most promising blue-black grape to date. Very early.

WORDEN. Black. A large blue grape of high quality, ripening a few days ahead of Concord. Popular for home and commercial planting.

CURRANTS

We grow only the Red Lake which is an extra large variety developed by the Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm. It has almost displaced all the old varieties. Currants require little space or attention other than the application of an insecticide to control the currant worm in early spring.

	Each	Per 10
	\$.60	\$5.00

GOOSEBERRIES

Gooseberries need an insecticide applied soon after the fruit forms to prevent defoliation by the currant worm.

	Each	Per 10
PIXWELL. New N. Dakota variety which we think is the best. Bears heavy crops of very large berries.	.85	7.50

BLUEBERRIES

You should be able to grow your own blueberries if you have a spot where there is plenty of moisture but well drained, light sandy or gravel soil. Peat should also be worked into the soil generously and a hand full of alum or sulfur applied in a circle a few inches from the plant. Two or more varieties should be planted as they are not self-pollinating. Plant 3 to 4 ft. apart.

18-24 in. Bearing age plants\$2.25 each 3 for \$6.00

- RANCOCAS.** Early.
- RUBEL.** Midseason.
- JERSEY.** Late.

RASPBERRIES

BLACK

	Per 10	Per 100
CUMBERLAND. An old standby and by far the most widely planted. Hardy vigorous and excellent quality.	1.40	12.00
NEW LOGAN. Earlier than Cumberland, ripening over a shorter period, thus requiring fewer pickings. Berries very good quality. Plant not as upright as Cumberland.	1.40	12.00
MORRISON. A new berry for market or home use. Very large firm but juicy berries, on strong vigorous vines.	1.75	16.00

RED

	Per 10	Per 100
LATHAN. The best red raspberry for this section. Good size and flavor and very hardy.	1.75	16.00
INDIAN SUMMER. An excellent hardy everbearing raspberry. Bears a full crop about 10 days earlier than most, then another full crop in late summer.	2.00	18.00

PURPLE

	Per 10	Per 100
SUDUS. A cross between the black and red, having canes like the black except larger and fruit is more like the red in flavor, but much larger than either parent. Very worth while for a home berry.	1.75	16.00

BLACKBERRIES

	Per 10	Per 100
ALFRED. A large, hardy and fine-flavored variety. Earlier than most.	1.40	12.00

COLLECTION NO. 3**All tops — \$10.00**

RICHARD CARVEL
 PHILLIPPE RIVOIRE
 LONGFELLOW
 KELWAYS GLORIOUS
 MRS. ED. HARDING
 MYRTLE GENTRY

FESTIVA MAXIMA
 MONS. JULES ELIE
 THERESE
 MARTHA BULLOCK
 WALTER FAXSON

COLLECTION NO. 4**\$3.25**

6 WHITES, OUR CHOICE

COLLECTION NO. 5**\$3.25**

6 PINKS, OUR CHOICE

COLLECTION NO. 6**\$3.50**

6 REDS, OUR CHOICE

WINDBREAKS

In our section of the midwest the windbreak is a very vital part of the farmstead. It adds greatly to the comfort of both the farmer and his livestock as well as making a substantial saving in fuel cost. It also makes the farm much more attractive in appearance. We suggest using some fast growing broad leaf trees for a quick windbreak like Chinese Elm, Mulberry, Willow, Ash or Russian Olive on either the front or back and a row or two of evergreens for a better future shelter.

BROAD LEAF SEEDLINGS

	Size	Per 10	Per 100
ASH, Green	18-24 in.	.75	6.00
ELM, Chinese	18-24 in.	.75	6.00
ELM, Chinese	3-4 ft.	1.50	12.00
ELM, Chinese, Transplants	3-4 ft.	4.50	35.00
ELM, Chinese Transplants	4-5 ft.	6.00	50.00
ELM, Chinese Transplants	5-6 ft.	11.00	90.00
ELM, Chinese Transplants	6-8 ft.	15.00	130.00
MAPLE, Ginala Transplants	18-24 in.	4.00	30.00
MAPLE, Ginala Transplants	2-3 ft.	8.00	65.00
MAPLE, Ginala Transplants	3-4 ft.	11.00	90.00
MAPLE, Ginala Transplants	4-5 ft.	16.00	140.00
MAPLE, Ginala Transplants	5-6 ft.	20.00	175.00
MAPLE, Ginala Transplants	6-8 ft.	30.00	250.00

Windbreak Evergreens**The Linn County Nurseries**

	Size	Per 10	Per 100
MAPLE , Soft, Transplants	2-3 ft.	2.50	17.50
MULBERRY , Russian	18-24 in.	.75	6.00
MULBERRY , Russian, Transplants	3-4 ft.	2.50	20.00
MULBERRY , Russian, Transplants	4-5 ft.	3.60	25.00
OLIVE , Russian, Transplants	2-3 ft.	6.00	45.00
OLIVE , Russian, Transplants	3-4 ft.	9.00	70.00
OLIVE , Russian, Transplants	4-5 ft.	12.50	100.00
OLIVE , Russian, Transplants	5-6 ft.	15.00	125.00
PERSIMMON	12-18 in.	1.25	10.00
PERSIMMON	18-24 in.	1.75	15.00
POPLAR , Carolina	2-3 ft.	1.25	11.00
POPLAR , Yellow Cottonwood	2-3 ft.	1.25	11.00
ROSE , Multiflora, 1 yr. seedlings	light	.50	3.50
ROSE , Multiflora, 1 yr. seedlings	medium	.75	6.00
ROSE , Multiflora, 1 yr. seedlings	heavy	1.00	8.00
WILLOW , Laurel Leaf	18-24 in.	.75	6.00
WILLOW , Russian Golden	2-3 ft.	1.25	10.00

WINDBREAK EVERGREENS

The trees offered in this section have not been sheared and have been grown in a thick row. They have been transplanted and root pruned to develop a good root system. They can be successfully transplanted bare root if handled with reasonable care to prevent drying which would be fatal to them.

We expect to under-cut these as soon as the frost is out, so a gang of three can get them out quite efficiently. If possible the buyer should come prepared to load the trees directly into his truck from the field.

SPACING. Plant 10 to 15 feet apart. If more than one row is used we like to space the rows at least 20 feet apart and keep broad leaf trees far enough away to prevent smothering the lower branches.

SOILS. Pines prefer light well drained soils. Spruces and firs are at home on most fairly good soils. Arborvitae stands wetter soils than most other evergreens.

PESTS. Red Spider or Mite causes much damage if there are not frequent dashing showers in early summer to destroy the young, and a rusty appearance is likely to be due to them. Pine Needle Scale is found almost everywhere and under favorable conditions may become a serious pest. White spots on the leaves of pine or spruce are likely due to it. Both this and Red Spider can be controlled by a single thorough spraying with Lime Sulphur such as orchardists use, in the regular dormant strength (1 to

8 of water) applied on warm days in spring before the new growth starts. Soluble oil sprays also are effective, but must be used with much caution. With frequent dashing showers through June, when the young are crawling, neither of these pests is likely to be serious.

	Size	Per 10	Per 100
ARBORVITAE—American. 40-50 ft. White	12-18 in.	7.50	60.00
Cedar. A good windbreak tree for low ground	18-24 in.	11.00	100.00
and from here north. Can be planted some	2-3 ft.	13.50	125.00
closer than most others.			
PINE—Austrian. 40-50 ft. An excellent fast-growing tree requiring reasonably good soil.	18-24 in.	10.00	90.00
Doesn't like light sandy soil.			
PINE—Ponderosa, Bull Pine. 50-60 ft. Very	12-18 in.	7.50	60.00
long coarse leaves and stiff rugged branches	18-25 in.	10.00	90.00
not easily broken. Endures extreme drought.	2-3 ft.	13.50	125.00
Requires full sun and tolerates no shade.	3-4 ft.	16.00	150.00
—Strobus, White Pine. 70-90 ft. One of Iowa's	18-24 in.	10.00	90.00
few native conifers and one of the best for	2-3 ft.	13.50	125.00
windbreaks. Tolerates some shade but not			
wet soil.			
—Sylvestris, Scotch Pine. 40-50 ft. Rapid growing, wide spreading tree with yellow-red	15-18 in.	7.50	60.00
bark on branches.	18-24 in.	10.00	90.00
	2-3 ft.	13.50	125.00
—Tableformis, Chinese Pine. 25 to 50 ft.	15-18 in.	8.00	75.00
Judging from the large trees we have, these			
should make excellent windbreak trees. Ours			
are on light sandy soil. They are almost as			
broad as high (about 18 ft.) with branches			
touching the ground. They seem perfectly			
hardy.			
SPRUCE, Black Hills. 50-70 ft. Slower growing, more compact and darker green than	15-18 in.	10.00	90.00
Norway Spruce.	18-24 in.	14.00	125.00
	24-30 in.	17.50	160.00
—Norway. 60-80 ft. One of the most rapidly	18-24 in.	11.00	100.00
growing and extensively planted windbreak	2-3 ft.	13.50	125.00
evergreens.			
FIR—Douglas. 60 to 80 ft. A rapid growing	18-24 in.	14.00	125.00
very beautiful tree. Free from disease and			
insect pests and perfectly hardy.			

APPLES

Apple trees should be planted 30 to 40 feet apart and where they can be conveniently reached for spraying. They respond to good cultivation, fertilization and care as much as does corn or other crops. They can be planted in sod if an area of 4 to 5 feet in diameter around the tree is dug up and kept cultivated or mulched with strawy manure. A new planting can be interplanted to small fruit or garden truck for several years.

Prices on apples and crabs:		Each	Per 10
4-5 ft.	9/16 caliber	\$ 1.00	\$ 9.00
5-6 ft.	11/16 caliber	1.25	11.50

EARLY VARIETIES

ANOKA. Bears very young and very hardy. Quality fair.

BEACON. A good keeping red apple. Very hardy and early maturing.

DUCHESS. An excellent early summer apple for pie, cooking and general use. Bears young and heavily. Large fruit striped red.

LIVELAND RASPBERRY. Is very good, large, late summer red apple. Excellent for eating and cooking.

LODI. Resembles one of its parents, yellow transparent, but is larger, and a little later, and keep much better.

MANTET. A new bright red summer apple from Canada. Ripening ahead of the Duchess.

ORIOLE (MINN. 714). A high quality early summer apple for the north. Just named last year.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Is an old favorite early summer apple. Very hardy and productive.

FALL VARIETIES

BENONI. Excellent quality. Home orchard apple coming in early fall.

MILTON. A McIntosh type apple ripening with the Wealthy. A good grower and annual bearer. Considered superior to the Wealthy.

SNOW is an excellent quality fine grained white fleshed red apple for cooking and eating out of hand.

WEALTHY is a leading fall apple. Keeps well. Tops for quality, juicy and of sprightly flavor.

WINTER VARIETIES

ALLANS CHOICE. An excellent small red home orchard apple which is tops for quality and dependability.

ALMATA. An apple originated by N. E. Hansen, having red flesh from skin to core and red flowers.

CORTLAND. Much like its parent McIntosh but brighter red, firmer, but just as juicy. Do not drop as readily and ship better.

DELICIOUS is so well known it needs no description. One of our finest cooking, eating, and shipping apples.

EDGEWOOD was originated at Ames. It is very similar to Jonathan in shape, color and flavor. Later ripening and keeping longer.

FIRESIDE. A hardy and productive tree of the Delicious type equal to it in quality. Suitable for northern sections.

GRIMES GOLDEN. Continues to be one of the best yellow apples. A favorite of those who like a sub-acid apple. Keeps until mid-winter.

HAWKEYE GREENING. Is a very good home orchard apple. Very hardy good for eating and cooking. Keeps well. Except for the green color it would be a good commercial apple.

COLLECTION NO. 3
All tops — \$10.00

RICHARD CARVEL	FESTIVA MAXIMA
PHILLIPPE RIVOIRE	MONS. JULES ELIE
LONGFELLOW	THERESE
KELWAYS GLORIOUS	MARTHA BULLOCK
MRS. ED. HARDING	WALTER FAXSON
MYRTLE GENTRY	

COLLECTION NO. 4	COLLECTION NO. 5
\$3.25	\$3.25
6 WHITES, OUR CHOICE	6 PINKS, OUR CHOICE

COLLECTION NO. 6
\$3.50
6 REDS, OUR CHOICE

WINDBREAKS

In our section of the midwest the windbreak is a very vital part of the farmstead. It adds greatly to the comfort of both the farmer and his livestock as well as making a substantial saving in fuel cost. It also makes the farm much more attractive in appearance. We suggest using some fast growing broad leaf trees for a quick windbreak like Chinese Elm, Mulberry, Willow, Ash or Russian Olive on either the front or back and a row or two of evergreens for a better future shelter.

BROAD LEAF SEEDLINGS

	Size	Per 10	Per 100
ASH, Green	18-24 in.	.75	6.00
ELM, Chinese	18-24 in.	.75	6.00
ELM, Chinese	3-4 ft.	1.50	12.00
ELM, Chinese, Transplants	3-4 ft.	4.50	35.00
ELM, Chinese Transplants	4-5 ft.	6.00	50.00
ELM, Chinese Transplants	5-6 ft.	11.00	90.00
ELM, Chinese Transplants	6-8 ft.	15.00	130.00
MAPLE, Ginala Transplants	18-24 in.	4.00	30.00
MAPLE, Ginala Transplants	2-3 ft.	8.00	65.00
MAPLE, Ginala Transplants	3-4 ft.	11.00	90.00
MAPLE, Ginala Transplants	4-5 ft.	16.00	140.00
MAPLE, Ginala Transplants	5-6 ft.	20.00	175.00
MAPLE, Ginala Transplants	6-8 ft.	30.00	250.00

Windbreak Evergreens**The Linn County Nurseries**

	Size	Per 10	Per 100
MAPLE , Soft, Transplants	2-3 ft.	2.50	17.50
MULBERRY , Russian	18-24 in.	.75	6.00
MULBERRY , Russian, Transplants	3-4 ft.	2.50	20.00
MULBERRY , Russian, Transplants	4-5 ft.	3.60	25.00
OLIVE , Russian, Transplants	2-3 ft.	6.00	45.00
OLIVE , Russian, Transplants	3-4 ft.	9.00	70.00
OLIVE , Russian, Transplants	4-5 ft.	12.50	100.00
OLIVE , Russian, Transplants	5-6 ft.	15.00	125.00
PERSIMMON	12-18 in.	1.25	10.00
PERSIMMON	18-24 in.	1.75	15.00
POPLAR , Carolina	2-3 ft.	1.25	11.00
POPLAR , Yellow Cottonwood	2-3 ft.	1.25	11.00
ROSE , Multiflora, 1 yr. seedlings	light	.50	3.50
ROSE , Multiflora, 1 yr. seedlings	medium	.75	6.00
ROSE , Multiflora, 1 yr. seedlings	heavy	1.00	8.00
WILLOW , Laurel Leaf	18-24 in.	.75	6.00
WILLOW , Russian Golden	2-3 ft.	1.25	10.00

WINDBREAK EVERGREENS

The trees offered in this section have not been sheared and have been grown in a thick row. They have been transplanted and root pruned to develop a good root system. They can be successfully transplanted bare root if handled with reasonable care to prevent drying which would be fatal to them.

We expect to under-cut these as soon as the frost is out, so a gang of three can get them out quite efficiently. If possible the buyer should come prepared to load the trees directly into his truck from the field.

SPACING. Plant 10 to 15 feet apart. If more than one row is used we like to space the rows at least 20 feet apart and keep broad-leaf trees far enough away to prevent smothering the lower branches.

SOILS. Pines prefer light well drained soils. Spruces and firs are at home on most fairly good soils. Arborvitae stands wetter soils than most other evergreens.

PESTS. Red Spider or Mite causes much damage if there are not frequent dashing showers in early summer to destroy the young, and a rusty appearance is likely to be due to them. Pine Needle Scale is found almost everywhere and under favorable conditions may become a serious pest. White spots on the leaves of pine or spruce are likely due to it. Both this and Red Spider can be controlled by a single thorough spraying with Lime Sulphur such as orchardists use, in the regular dormant strength (1 to

8 of water) applied on warm days in spring before the new growth starts. Soluble oil sprays also are effective, but must be used with much caution. With frequent dashing showers through June, when the young are crawling, neither of these pests is likely to be serious.

	Size	Per 10	Per 100
ARBORVITAE—American. 40-50 ft. White Cedar. A good windbreak tree for low ground and from here north. Can be planted some closer than most others.	12-18 in. 18-24 in. 2-3 ft.	7.50 11.00 13.50	60.00 100.00 125.00
PINE—Austrian. 40-50 ft. An excellent fast-growing tree requiring reasonably good soil. Doesn't like light sandy soil.	18-24 in.	10.00	90.00
PINE—Ponderosa, Bull Pine. 50-60 ft. Very long coarse leaves and stiff rugged branches not easily broken. Endures extreme drought. Requires full sun and tolerates no shade.	12-18 in. 18-25 in. 2-3 ft. 3-4 ft.	7.50 10.00 13.50 16.00	60.00 90.00 125.00 150.00
—Strobus, White Pine. 70-90 ft. One of Iowa's few native conifers and one of the best for windbreaks. Tolerates some shade but not wet soil.	18-24 in. 2-3 ft.	10.00 13.50	90.00 125.00
—Sylvestris, Scotch Pine. 40-50 ft. Rapid growing, wide spreading tree with yellow-red bark on branches.	15-18 in. 18-24 in. 2-3 ft.	7.50 10.00 13.50	60.00 90.00 125.00
—Tableformis, Chinese Pine. 25 to 50 ft. Judging from the large trees we have, these should make excellent windbreak trees. Ours are on light sandy soil. They are almost as broad as high (about 18 ft.) with branches touching the ground. They seem perfectly hardy.	15-18 in.	8.00	75.00
SPRUCE, Black Hills. 50-70 ft. Slower growing, more compact and darker green than Norway Spruce.	15-18 in. 18-24 in. 24-30 in.	10.00 14.00 17.50	90.00 125.00 160.00
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- ✓ **HIBERNAL.** Is most used as stocks to top work other varieties onto. The tree's very hardy with good crotches and nearly all varieties do good worked on it. It is also a good reliable large cooking apple.
- ✓ **JOAN.** Developed by the Iowa State College. It is hardier and larger than its parent the Jonathan. Rich red color, dependable bearer and fine for baking, make this an outstanding apple.
- ✓ **JONATHAN.** Is next to Delicious, probably the best known red apple in the midwest. Good for commercial and all purpose use. Good size, crisp juicy flesh with a tingling flavor.
- ✓ **KENDALL.** Handsome dark red apple of the McIntosh type, keeping a little longer and little more sprightly in flavor.
- ✓ **KING DAVID.** An early bearing, dark red, early winter apple of good quality.
- ✓ **MCINTOSH.** Is a medium size bright red apple with white crisp highly flavored flesh. The tree is hardy and good bearer. One of the main commercial apples in the east and north.
- ✓ **MINN. NO. 790.** Is an apple from the Minnesota station not yet named. It is good sized, dark red, productive and an especially good baking apple.
- ✓ **PRAIRIE SPY.** A hardy late keeping variety with high quality and extra fine flavor. Good for eating and cooking. Bears heavy and hangs well.
- ✓ **SHARON.** Is another of the newer Iowa varieties. A very hardy early winter apple. Large uniform fruit of outstanding quality. Tender, juicy, white flesh with a mild aromatic flavor. Fine for eating and cooking. Bears young and heavy on lighter soils.
- ✓ **TURLEY** is a hardier Winesap largely replacing other winesaps in the northern half of Iowa. Fine quality, heavy bearer and rich red color.
- ✓ **WOLF RIVER.** A very large old-fashioned apple.
- ✓ **YELLOW DELICIOUS.** Is well known for its pleasing rich sub-acid flavor has pleasing appearance and good crops.

CRAB APPLES

See also Dolga, Red Flesh, Skugog and Wynema among the ornamental crabs listed under Shade and Flowering trees.

VIRGINIA. A very hardy crab with wide strong crotches used chiefly as the understock to graft less hardy varieties on.

WHITNEY is an old favorite. A large red mild flavored eating, canning and pickling crab. Hardy healthy tree that bears good crops.

DWARF APPLES. Grow only 8 to 10 ft. tall and bear younger than standard apples. The hardy Clark dwarfing stock was used to produce these. Fruit is of normal size. Prices: 18-24 in. \$2.00; 2-3 ft. \$3.00.

—Mantet. 18-24 in. 2-3 ft.

—Yellow Delicious. 2-3 ft.

—Lodi. 2-3 ft.

—Sharon. 2-3 ft.

—Dark Red Delicious. 18-24 in. 2-3 ft.

—Hawkeye Greening. 2-3 ft.

CHERRIES

Plant on well drained soil only. Elsewhere they will be unsatisfactory and short lived.

Prices on standard Cherries:
5-6 ft\$ 2.00 each \$17.50 per 10

EARLY RICHMOND. The popular early pie cherry. Bright red, juicy and delicious fruit. Strong growing tree that bears heavily and young.

✓ **MONTMORENCY.** Bears large firm, fine flavored fruit ripening about ten days later than Early Richmond.

✓ **ORIENT.** A selection of Nanking Cherry, growing about 6 feet tall, bearing loads of delicious bright red fruit in mid-July. 2-3 ft.....\$1.40.

PEACHES

Peaches in Central Iowa should be planted where they will have as much winter protection as possible.

Prices of all peaches:5-6 ft. \$1.65 each \$15.00 per 10

✓ **POLLY.** Claimed by some as the hardiest peach. A large, blushed, free-stone, ripening just before the Alberta. White flesh.

✓ **RED HAVEN.** An excellent quality extra early yellow fleshed freestone peach with high color and hardy.

✓ **APRICOT, Superb.** One of the most reliable varieties for Iowa.

PEARS

Pears do well on clay or gravelly upland. The fruit is less subject to worms than apples, but the trees are more subject to fire blight.

Prices of Pears: 4-5 ft. 1.65 each

✓ **BARTLETT.** Most popular summer pear. Large high quality, juicy and sweet fruit.

✓ **BIERSCHMIDT** is a new pear, hardier than the Bartlett and just as good if not better in most other ways.

✓ **COPE'S SEEDLESS.** A summer pear of high quality without seeds or much core. Fruit good size, sweet, tender and juicy.

✓ **DUCHESS.** Large late pear that keeps well into the winter. Fine quality and juicy.

✓ **KIEFFER** is one of the most productive and best canning pears, but of mediocre dessert quality. Late. Blight resistant.

✓ **PATTON.** A new hardy pear of the Bartlett type that has been successfully grown as far north as Canada. Very tender, juicy and a good quality.

POULTNEY. Bartlett type but ripens four weeks later. Flesh tender and juicy.

PLUMS

Plum trees especially those grafted on native plum roots thrive on rich moist bottom lands. Most varieties need pollenizers for best crops so it is wise to plant several varieties near by.

Prices: 5-6 ft\$2.00 each \$17.50 per 10

RED COAT. A good sized red prune-shaped plum, fine for canning and cooking. Freestone.

SAPA. Sandcherry hybrid, medium size with dark red flesh. Excellent for sauce. Heavy bearer.

TOKA is a very fine apricot flavored, sweet and somewhat spicy. Fruit good size, freestone fine for eating or canning. Very hardy and a good pollenizer for other plums.

UNDERWOOD. A vigorous and productive tree, ripening early, having large red fruit. The flesh is golden yellow, tender, juicy, sweet and very good quality. One of the best.

GRAPES

Grapes are one of the best fruits for the home garden in a small lot for they fit into the landscape well and require less spraying than most fruits.

Prices for all except Concord and Van Buren	Each	Per 10
Concord	\$.50	\$4.50
Van Buren .....	.35	3.00
Van Buren .....	.70	6.00

BETA is a small to medium black grape that is hardy in the far north without protection. Quite acid, good for juice and jell. Prolific. Fine for arbors.

CACO. Red. Seems to be the best red grape. A good grower and young bearing and a very good grape.

CONCORD. Black. The best known and most widely planted variety. Should be included in every planting.

FREDONIA. Black. This new variety ripens 3 weeks before Concord. Large bunches of blue-black fruit of very high quality.

MOORES EARLY. Black. An early grape of good quality. Market or home use. Well adapted to the north.

PORTLAND. White. The earliest grape to ripen. The fruit is large, amber-white with a rich spicy flavor. Hardy, vigorous and productive.

VAN BUREN. The most promising blue-black grape to date. Very early.

WORDEN. Black. A large blue grape of high quality, ripening a few days ahead of Concord. Popular for home and commercial planting.

CURRANTS

We grow only the Red Lake which is an extra large variety developed by the Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm. It has almost displaced all the old varieties. Currants require little space or attention other than the application of an insecticide to control the currant worm in early spring.

Each	Per 10
\$.60	\$5.00

GOOSEBERRIES

Gooseberries need an insecticide applied soon after the fruit forms to prevent defoliation by the currant worm.

	Each	Per 10
\ PIXWELL. New N. Dakota variety which we think is the best. Bears heavy crops of very large berries.	.85	7.50

BLUEBERRIES

You should be able to grow your own blueberries if you have a spot where there is plenty of moisture but well drained, light sandy or gravel soil. Peat should also be worked into the soil generously and a hand full of alum or sulfur applied in a circle a few inches from the plant. Two or more varieties should be planted as they are not self-pollinating. Plant 3 to 4 ft. apart.

18-24 in. Bearing age plants\$2.25 each 3 for \$6.00

\ **RANCOCAS.** Early.

\ **RUBEL.** Midseason.

\ **JERSEY.** Late.

RASPBERRIES

BLACK

	Per 10	Per 100
\ CUMBERLAND. An old standby and by far the most widely planted. Hardy vigorous and excellent quality.	1.40	12.00
NEW LOGAN. Earlier than Cumberland, ripening over a shorter period, thus requiring fewer pickings. Berries very good quality. Plant not as upright as Cumberland.	1.40	12.00
\ MORRISON. A new berry for market or home use. Very large firm but juicy berries, on strong vigorous vines.	1.75	16.00

RED

	Per 10	Per 100
LATHAN. The best red raspberry for this section. Good size and flavor and very hardy.	1.75	16.00
INDIAN SUMMER. An excellent hardy everbearing raspberry. Bears a full crop about 10 days earlier than most, then another full crop in late summer.	2.00	18.00

PURPLE

	Per 10	Per 100
\ SUDUS. A cross between the black and red, having canes like the black except larger and fruit is more like the red in flavor, but much larger than either parent. Very worth while for a home berry.	1.75	16.00

BLACKBERRIES

	Per 10	Per 100
\ ALFRED. A large, hardy and fine-flavored variety. Earlier than most.	1.40	12.00

STRAWBERRIES

	Per 25	Per 100
ARROWHEAD. A new variety from the Minnesota Experiment Station that considerably outproduced the Dunlaps for us the past two years. The berries are large, fine color and firm.	\$1.20	\$ 3.50
DUNLAP is an old standby that is good almost everywhere.	.80	2.50
PREMIER. A popular early variety, good quality, size and color and doing well over a variety of soils.	1.00	3.00
ROBINSON. (Scarlet Beauty). A very large berry. A good commercial berry.	1.20	3.50
STREAMLINER is a new everbearing variety from Minnesota that is proving very good here. Very productive, large, rich red color and excellent flavor. Will bear good fall after planting.	1.75	5.00
SUPERFECTION. A still newer everbearing variety which is very promising. Bears heavy crops of very large mild berries. Stiff stems makes them easy to pick and keeps them out of the dirt.	2.00	6.00

ASPARAGUS

Asparagus is one of the first spring vegetables ready to use and one of the most wholesome. Plant it along the fence or border where a heavy application of barnyard fertilizer can be easily applied after the cutting season. The growing plants are attractive and fit well into the home planting. Do not cut the first year, nor continuously after June 1st so the plants can store up a reserve for the next spring.

	Per 10	Per 100
PARADISE. A very superior variety, fine quality, rust resistant, and enormously productive.	\$.75	\$ 5.00

RHUBARB

Rhubarb should be given the richest soil and a location where it need not be disturbed for a long time. Each fall apply rotted cow manure or other fertilizer. Do not use from a young plant till it is established and builds up a reserve. These varieties continue to grow and are usable thru the whole summer.

	Each	Per 10
MCDONALD. A splendid kind with large stalks, very tender and mild flavored. Makes attractive colored sauce.	\$.60	\$ 5.00
VALENTINE. This is the newest variety. Its stems are red all thru and make the darkest red sauce. Mild and has a splendid flavor.	1.00	8.50

NUTS

BLACK WALNUTS

Black Walnuts like deep rich soil. They grow rapidly when established. For orchard planting they should be spaced 60-80 ft. apart. Better crops are assured if two or more varieties are planted, unless there is wild pollen produced near by.

	Size	Each
THOMAS. Is the best known variety and succeeds over a wide territory. The tree grows rapidly and bears young. The nut is large, hulls out easily, and easily cracks out in halves and quarters.	2-3 ft.	\$2.25
	3-4 ft.	2.75
	4-5 ft.	3.25
KROUSE. A local variety. Excellent quality, an excellent cracker, and an unusually good bearer. A very heavy producer of pollen.	18-24 in.	1.75
	2-3 ft.	2.25
	3-4 ft.	2.75

HICKORIES

The hickories are the most difficult group of nuts to propagate and transplant, but once well established are very persistent. They will do well on any soil providing it has good drainage. All the hickories listed are of the shagbark group.

	Size	Each
ANTHONY NO. 2. An Illinois nut worthy of trial.	2-3 ft.	\$ 4.00
HAGEN. Cracks out more than 40 per cent meats of unexcelled quality. The fastest growing but slower coming into bearing.	3-4 ft.	5.00
	4-5 ft.	6.00
SCHINNERLING. A good sized nut; ripens early, cracks easily and has excellent quality.	2-3 ft.	4.00
	3-4 ft.	5.00
	4-5 ft.	6.00
STRATFORD. Bears smooth, thin shelled nuts of excellent quality. Bears young and ripens early.	2-3 ft.	4.00
	3-4 ft.	5.00
	4-5 ft.	6.00
WILCOX. A good sized nut and an excellent cracker, coming from Ohio. With us it bears the youngest of the hickories.	2-3 ft.	4.00
	3-4 ft.	5.00
	4-5 ft.	6.00

NORTHERN PECANS

Not generally dependable as nut producers north of Southern Iowa because they bloom so late in the Spring that there is not sufficient time before freezing for them to mature.

	Size	Each
MAJOR. One of the earliest to mature.	2-3 ft.	\$ 4.00
	3-4 ft.	5.00
WITTE. Good sized nut from near Burlington. Early maturing.	2-3 ft.	4.00

HICANS

Crosses of the Hickory and Pecan. They grow faster than hickories and make very beautiful trees. The nut resembles pecans in appearance, but partakes of the hickory flavor.

	Size	Each
BURLINGTON. Bears larger nuts than pecans, but is slow coming into bearing.	2-3 ft.	\$ 4.00
	3-4 ft.	5.00
HENKE. Bears young, a smaller nut than Burlington, decidedly hickory flavored, shell thin, quality excellent.	2-3 ft.	4.00
	3-4 ft.	5.00
	4-5 ft.	6.00
WAPELLO. We believe this nut will prove productive and young bearing. It comes from Eastern Iowa.	2-3 ft.	4.00
	3-4 ft.	5.00
	4-5 ft.	6.00

CHINESE CHESTNUTS. Since the Chestnut Blight has practically destroyed the American Sweet Chestnut, the almost blight resistant Chinese Chestnut is taking its place as a nut producer, and generally the nuts are as good in quality, as large, and produce freely. Most of the trees are not as winter hardy as our native species and should be planted in favored places in a climate like Central Iowa has.

PRICES: 18-24 in \$1.00; 2-3 ft. \$1.50.

HAZEL, Winkler. An improved American hazel. We have a very limited supply.	18-24 in.	1.40
	24-30 in.	1.75

GRAFTING WAX. Nut tree grafting is usually done later than fruit tree grafting and nut tree scions are much slower starting so are often still dormant when some very hot weather comes. The waxes commonly used break up or separate in such weather and the oil or fat they contain penetrates between the scions and stock hindering or preventing a union. After much experimenting the U. S. Department of Agriculture has developed a wax which does not do this and so gives a much higher percentage of successful unions. It is composed only of Rosin, Beeswax, and Kieselguhr and we are pleased to offer it at 90c per lb. postage paid. Try this for any grafting and see if it does not greatly increase the success of your work, and especially under unfavorable weather conditions.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES

RA-PID-GRO. A concentrated fertilizer to be mixed with water and applied to plants by sprinkling or can be fed through the foliage by spraying. Contains urea. Prices: 2 oz. **25c**, makes 11 qts.; 1 lb. **\$1.25**, makes 22 gal.; 5 lb. **\$4.50**, makes 110 gal.

VIGORO. Complete plant food. Supplies in balanced form the eleven vital plant food elements for hardy, beautiful plants. Clean, odorless, sanitary and easy to use. 10 lbs. bag, **95c**; 25 lb. bag, **\$1.70**; 100 lbs. **\$4.55**.

ENDO PEST. A handy all purpose dust for killing all kinds of insects and diseases in the garden. Comes in handy 10 oz. applicator gun. **98c**.

ENDO WEED. Preparation of 2 4 D in liquid form which will kill most lawn weeds when sprayed on according to directions. Qt. **\$2.75**.

CRAG HERBICIDE I, 2 lbs. sufficient for $\frac{1}{2}$ acre **\$5.00**. The new chemical for weeding strawberries and many established plants. Harmless to foliage but kills small weeds as they sprout or emerge.

VOLCK. An oil spray used against Scab insects, Red Spider and Mealy Bugs. Pint, **70c**.

DUSTING SULPHUR. Used to combat red spider on evergreen and for black spot and mildew on roses. 2 lbs. **55c**.

PEAT. An excellent source of humus for plants and lawns. Used generously when planting evergreens and shrubs. **\$1.50** per bag.

ROSS ROOT FEEDER. Subirrigate and feed your trees. Attaches to your garden hose. **\$3.95** each.

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